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SOCIAL JUSTICE

National Weekly Review

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

BIRTHDAY EDITION

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WHY HIS BISHOP PUT FR. COUGHLIN ON RADIO

See Pages 8 and 9

Editorial Confidences

VIOLENT anti-New Deal partisans throughout the country have seized upon some paragraphs in an item in **SOCIAL JUSTICE** last week as an "indictment of the failures of the Roosevelt administration."

The article was written to say—and did—that **SOCIAL JUSTICE** would support President Roosevelt, his Cabinet, and Congress, in any action they take next session to insure an honest money system for America. By way of introduction, the writer showed how eight major programs, which sought to achieve recovery without touching the money question, had failed.

All else has been tried, there remains only money reform—that was the tenor of the story so widely quoted.

Did one newspaper item that you read anywhere give any suggestion of this newspaper's support of the president under such circumstances?

Every reader of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** knows the answer.

There is a taboo imposed against any discussion of the money question in the newspapers. They dare not mention money reform, nor hint that there is any need of it. The radio voice of Father Coughlin and the columns of **SOCIAL JUSTICE,** almost alone in all America, are left to challenge this alien money power.

While **SOCIAL JUSTICE** is pardonably flattered at such wide quotation, there is something mighty sinister and significant about the careful evasion of this money question.

SOCIAL JUSTICE has said lots "tougher" things about the Roosevelt administration than this cold listing of failures—and never a word of quotation in the Morgan-Baruch controlled system of American newspapers. Now that we plainly state the circumstances under which this newspaper, and the hosts of friends of social justice would **SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT,** this item is re-edited in quotation to appear as the blast of all blasts against President Roosevelt!

Warning to SOCIAL JUSTICE Readers

With the silencing of Father Coughlin's radio voice, **SOCIAL JUSTICE** will perpetuate his thoughts to millions who have chosen him as their teacher.

Those interests which for the last 11 years have sought to silence Father Coughlin will now turn their calumny against **SOCIAL JUSTICE.**

Paid for propaganda will be instituted to destroy as far as possible the paper's effectiveness and its circulation among our faithful readers.

Be on your guard.

Do not believe that **SOCIAL JUSTICE** has in any way changed its editorial policies until Father Coughlin officially writes in these columns, over his own signature, that the paper has done so.

A Birthday Appreciation

THIS is Father Coughlin's birthday.

If he were to address a message to the readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** it would be in the words of his friend, the late Bishop Gallagher, by whose orders he first undertook broadcasting.

For 11 years, over a national radio network, Father Coughlin has preached the gospel of economic salvation as well as the moral regeneration of America; his audience conservatively estimated at 15 millions.

Father Coughlin built and donated to the diocese of Detroit a $2-million Catholic church, the Shrine of the Little Flower; built and paid for without resort to keno, bingo or other forms of "gambling."

Its construction was undertaken at the depth of the depression, **to give work to the unemployed of the Detroit area, at higher than union wages.**

More than that, the Shrine of the Little Flower was responsible for spending **more than $200,000 in feeding, clothing and housing the victims of depression.**

In his radio sermons Father Coughlin has preached the encyclicals of two great Popes of his church, Leo XIII and Pius XI; **and not once in the 11 years has one of his principles of social justice even been challenged!**

Father Coughlin never called "Quadragesimo Anno" a "labor encyclical." He has always regarded it and called it by the name given by Pope Pius XI, an encyclical on "Reconstruction of the Social Order."

He has taught the encyclical

in its entirety, and not certain small selected parts of it.

Father Coughlin has never been guilty of saying that the papal letter was not intended for America.

Father Coughlin was first to campaign for **a living annual wage that would remain a living annual wage;** teaching that wage raises mean nothing unless the cost of living can be controlled.

He has always advocated the unionization of labor on a platform of pure Christianity and pure Americanism.

He has always defended the right of the laboring man to strike when all reasonable means of collective bargaining has failed; but he has always taught that striking against the industrialist is futile, when in seven out of ten cases the industrialist is victimized as well as the workingman.

Thus it has been Father Coughlin's endeavor—as it will continue to be—to teach that both workingman and industrialist must join hands **against an unsound financial system which permits private creators of money to so control production that they concentrate wealth in the hands of a few** as they hold money and credit in their grasp so that no one dare breathe against their will.

He has always opposed class warfare, insisting that **capital needs labor and labor needs capital.**

Never once has he advocated building up a labor party any more than he has ever applauded the existence of a capitalistic party: both are unsound; both, to his mind, unchristian; both unAmerican.

Never once has Father Coughlin applauded the exploitation of the poor by any industrialists.

Nor never once condoned by diplomatic silence the seizure of property and its destruction by any labor union.

Father Coughlin took the Pope's words for granted that the vertical type of union is to be approved as far as it goes, provided that ultimately it results in the formation of craft guilds, or vocational (trade union) groups.

If the Pope is wrong in sending his encyclical on the "Reconstruction of the Social Order" to the whole Catholic world, and not to some indefinite far away other place, then Father Coughlin prefers to be wrong with the Pope.

Future Holds Little Escape From Control

Every Child of This Generation Faces Regimentation of Finance, Industry and State

Earnest men who study present tendencies need not consult the crystal gazers to divine what the future holds for our children. Cold facts point to a regimentation of finance, in industry, and under the authority of government, which makes the present conditions under the dictatorships of Europe appear heavenly in contrast.

In the realm of finance the American people are unquestionably being regimented into an army of debtors.

As a nation of home owners our families owe practically $23-billion in the mortgages on the homes of our city dwellers.

As respects that part of our population which resides on farms and contributes the primary wealth derived from agriculture, the debt on those farms is today more than $8-billions.

Neither labor, which has its economic reward in wages, nor the farmer, who receives his economic reward in the form of cost of production plus a profit, has any encouragement whatsoever in freedom from debt.

Laws Reflect Economic "Security"

Labor is as far away from a living wage at it was in the throes of the late depression. Though nominal wages have increased, the cost of living has increased disproportionately. Neither the bonuses granted by industry nor the "nickel-an-hour" pay increases won by uinons have kept pace with rising costs of living. Once more labor's wage lags behind costs on the rising market of so-called prosperity.

Into the hands of the money lenders we are once more being delivered while the re-

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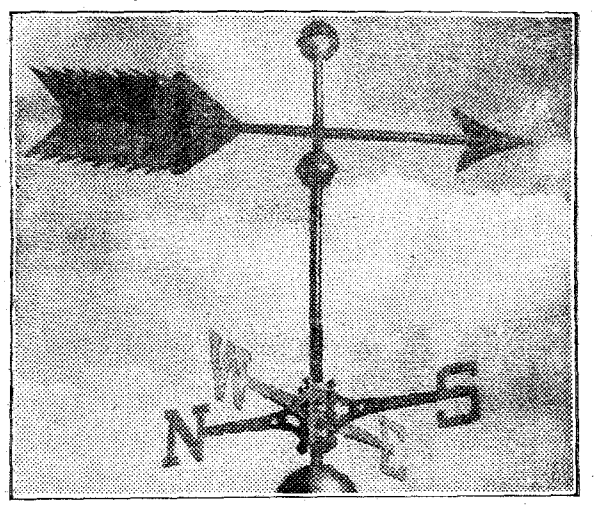

THE INDICATOR

IF ONE were to set himself to the extensive task of reviewing the career of Father Coughlin, up to the present, one of the all-pervading features of the outline would be the endless consistency of his opponents in dodging the principles for which he unwaveringly stood and for which he untiringly worked, and in attacking him like the Scribes and Pharisees of old by trying to "trap him in his words."

That of course is the strategy of the politician. For the most part the politician is not interested in principles as such; his undying inspiration is the pseudo-principle of a political party platform, which is always a smoke-screen.

* * *

To the politician a principle is something to hide behind while he violates it. To the politician the only value in principles is that they distract and deceive the populace while he "gets away with murder."

The politician is a man of ulterior purposes—he never looks any proposition straight in the face, a thing which you have to do if you are a rational man of principle.

* * *

So the politician **never attacks a sound principle**; his forays against the pseudo-principles of his fellow charlatan of the opposition political party are the extent of the politician's exercise of logic and common sense.

When he comes head-on against **sound principles**, the politician inevitably resorts to what has become mistakenly known as "strategy."

He dances nimbly around the principle which is in opposition to his selfish purposes, and attacks the person of the man who lends his talents and his energies to the promotion of the sound principle.

* * *

Lineal descendants of the political priests of the Jewish Sanhedrin, who did Christ to death because His principles were in opposition to their "eternal racket," the politicians follow their successful chicanery: "Let us trap him in his words."

Never once did the Jewish high priests attack the sound principles which Our Lord preached on the hillsides of Galilee.

* * *

In like manner, no man who, to date has opposed Father Coughlin, has ever met face to face, the principles for which Father Coughlin, for ten long years, has fought for over the airways of the nation, alike in the sunshine of popularity and in the storms of politically subversive opposition.

FATHER COUGHLIN has been the constant object of vilification by the lowly and the mighty who have increasingly sought to "trap him in his own words."

The principles for which he stood and stands, on the other hand, still prevail, and the most certain vindication of their soundness is the potent fact that they have not yet been assailed by his opponents, high or low, subtle or forthright.

"The tree is known by its fruits," and the politician is known by his "strategy."

* * *

On the other hand, men of non-political interests, men who have centered their efforts not on proving themselves infallibly right but on discovering the root truths about our modern society and its seemingly mortal maladies, have on many occasions expressed the same principles which Father Coughlin has been striving to teach to the great American masses.

* * *

Little or no prominence has been given to the words of these men by the enemy press, by the enemy politician, or any other opponent of Father Coughlin. He has been made to seem as a man who stands alone to the vast, ill-read but basically sound - thinking American masses.

The fact of the matter is that **Father Coughlin does not stand alone**—but is on the side of many men of trained minds and broad experience who, because they are primarily thinkers and not at all politicians, seldom are able to get their opinions before any national audience.

* * *

HILAIRE BELLOC is one of these men. The average American does not know him very well; but in his native England he is held in the highest regard as a literary man and historian.

Certainly no one, even in this country, who knows contemporary scholars, thinkers, historians and economists, can afford to "sneeze at" the ideas of Belloc —and no one of any standing ever has.

With this preliminary statement to explain why it is done, we relinquish the rest of this space to Hilaire Belloc, perhaps the foremost living historian and for that reason, a political economist of deeper insight and broader vision than the "upstarts" of this hysterically political age.

* * *

Compare the principles subscribed to by Belloc with the principles Father Coughlin has preached "in season and out of season" and decide for yourself whether or not there is spiritual and intellectual kinship between these two scholarly men.

The following quotations are from Hilaire Belloc's recent lectures at Fordham University, which have recently been published under the title, "The Crisis of Civilization":

* * *

"Two further consequences following on the destruction of moral unity in Europe appear in our examination of the road by which we come to the pass in which we now find ourselves. These two are the direct fruits of unchecked greed: greed working without the restraint which had been put upon its action by the moral code of the Middle Ages, but which, once there was no central authority at work, could do its utmost unchecked.

"These two primary fruits of greed were usury and unlimited competition."

* * *

"USURY in the sense of an economic evil does not mean the taking of interest on a loan. It does not mean the taking of interest higher than some permitted minimum. **It means the taking of interest upon a loan of money alone (or still worse, upon a mere promise to lend money, an instrument of credit) whether that money be invested soundly or no, whether it represent productive energy or no.**"

* * *

"The reasons for condemning interest upon money alone, as distinguished from profit are two-fold:

"First, it is asking a **tribute** from society as **the price of releasing currency hitherto withheld from its proper function of acting as the circulating medium of exchange.**

"Secondly, it is arranging a claim for payment of a share in profit, which may, **but also may not**, exist."

* * *

"That is the true function of money, **and of instruments of credit based upon money**: to make possible the action of multiple exchange."

* * *

"Now insofar as the monopolists hold back this current medium from general circulation, demanding a price for its use, they are demanding increment for something which has no natural increment: which does not breed. They are asking for a surplus although that which they advance produces of itself no surplus. They are holding up the community by refusing its normal medium of exchange.

"That is the first wrong attaching to taking interest upon money alone. The second — and in complex times such as ours, much the more important—evil attaching to usury is **the taking of increment from a non-productive loan.**

"This is manifestly immoral."

* * *

"Nearly all the **war loans** issued in the belligerent countries to pay for the great war, were **loans unproductive of wealth, but bearing interest.** The money was expended, not in developing productive capacity, not in turning potential wealth into actual wealth, but in feeding men occupied in killing each other, in clothing them, in giving them their wages and armament.

"When the effort was over, a vast indebtedness remained; **a vast annual interest was claimed in perpetuity — and yet there had been no wealth produced out of which such increment could come."**

* * *

"Though **usury is in itself immoral,** and justly condemned by every moral code, **its chief and worst defect** in the particular case we are now examining, the growth of capitalism and its increasing proletariat, **is the centralization of irresponsible control over the lives of men; the**

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Washington Comment Praises Article in SOCIAL JUSTICE

GOP Groups Hail Attacks On New Deal

All Speakers, However, Unanimously Evade Our Offer to Back President on Money Bill

Special to SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Keen interest was expressed at the nation's capital over the stinging eight-point indictment of President Roosevelt's new deal failures contained in last week's SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Warily evasive or silent on the paper's offer to support the President in any program for honest money reform, those who have been waging relentless fight against the new deal were reported heartened by the SOCIAL JUSTICE expose.

Newspapers Play Up Story

Washington newspapers gave considerable display to the SOCIAL JUSTICE article. Both the Washington Herald and Washington Times played the story under sensational two-bank, double-column headlines.

Said the Washington Herald: "Father Coughlin's paper says: 'New Deal at the end of its rope'; SOCIAL JUSTICE charges eight policies have failed."

Particularly striking was the reaction and commendation from women leaders who have observed with alarm the rapid climb of living costs. Said Mrs. Virginia White Spee, Republican national committeewoman for the District of Columbia:

"I certainly commend the accurate article in the latest issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE indicting the administration for its eight-point failure.

Sees Need For Education

"The administration has been destructive to our fine traditional American standards and customs. However, it is heartening indeed, to realize that a strong educational work is now under way, led by such straight-forward articles as this in SOCIAL JUSTICE to acquaint the American public with the truth.

"The article represents very sound criticism. It is particularly disheartening to see the President pit class against class.

"Talk concerning balancing of the budget is simply talking about something which is not humanly possible with such new deal expenditure as revealed in the SOCIAL JUSTICE article.

Republicans Make Use of Article

"I have three grandchildren and I know that they are among those who will have to pay for our present-day folly. I trust the social justice crusade will start an educational force which will arouse the entire nation to action against a 'failure administration.'"

Requesting that numerous copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE containing the eight-point program failure be sent to her at the National League of Republican Women in Washington, of which she is president, General U. S. Grant's granddaughter, Mrs. Julia Cantacuzene, declared that she "endorsed every point in SOCIAL JUSTICE's great article.

"I feel absolutely sure that the American people will soon become aroused by such forceful, outstanding crusades for the truth as is here expressed by Social Justice. The American people always have and always will demand the truth." She said she would distribute the SOCIAL JUSTICE article not only to her league members but to personal friends and correspondents.

Theories Failure 2,000 Years Ago!

Mrs. Edward Everett Gann, sister of the late Vice President Charles Curtis: "To record the failure of the new deal administration is to record truth. But the pendulum is bound to swing back to sound Americanism."

The voice of conservative democracy was raised in support of SOCIAL JUSTICE when the veteran blind solon, former United States Senator Thomas Pryor Gore declared: "It is to be regretted that SOCIAL JUSTICE feels the facts and course of events justify such a commentary on the new deal. Yet I recognized the fallacy of new deal experimentation many months ago on Capitol Hill. **The same fallacious theories were tried out unsuccessfully nearly two thousand years ago in Antioch, Alexandria and elsewhere.**"

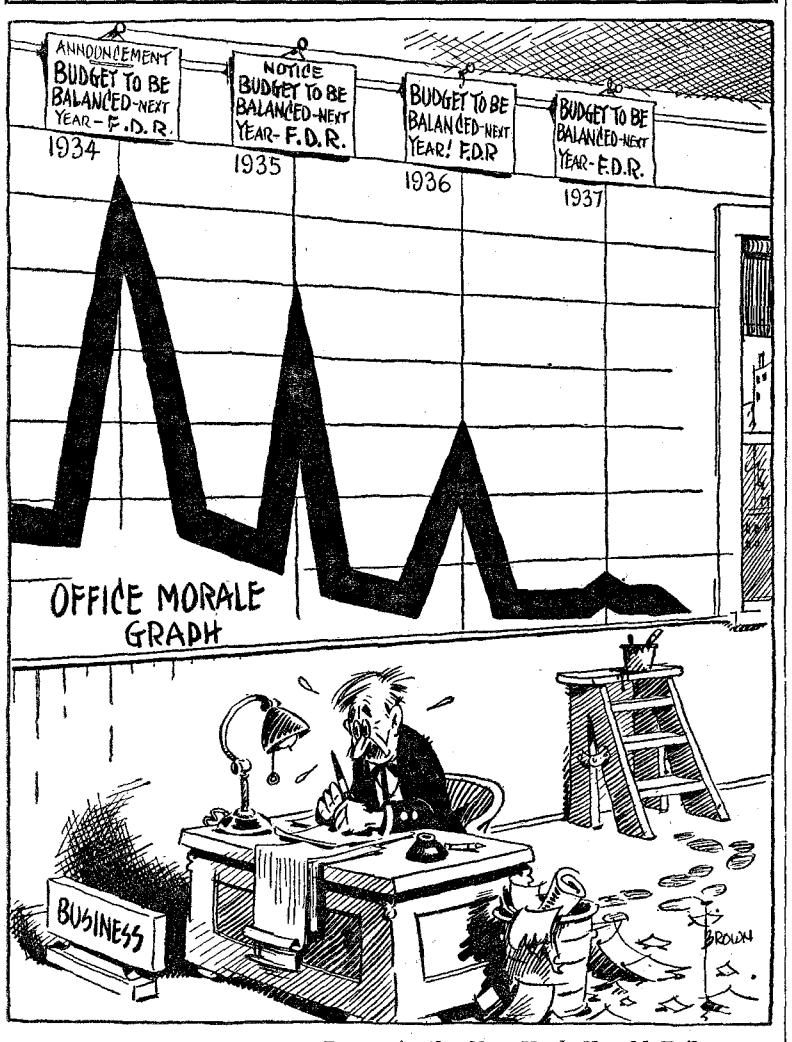
William P. MacCracken, Jr., former Assistant Secretary of Commerce in Charge of Aeronautics and secretary of the American Bar Association, declared: "The indictment of the so-called new deal which appears in SOCIAL JUSTICE is important because it will start thousands of those who read it to thinking. Some will vote guilty on all eight counts; others guilty only in part. Few if any will vote not guilty on all.

"The encouraging feature is that hundreds of thousands of our people are beginning to weigh the evidence instead of judging the new deal on what its advocates claim. Lincoln was right. 'You cannot fool all the people all the time.'"

Indiana's Junior United States Senator Sherman Minton, new deal apologist, stated:

"What SOCIAL JUSTICE has to say is not important to anybody except themselves."

It's Getting to Be an Old Story



—Brown in the New York Herald Tribune.

From Newsweek:

Throughout the Roosevelt administration "Wipe Out the Deficit" has been a recurring theme song. To date, however, it has proved a ballad of longing rather than fulfillment.

1932—"I regard reduction of federal spending as one of the most important issues of this campaign."

1933—"The members of the Congress and I are pledged to immediate economy."

1934—"We should plan to have a definitely balanced budget for the third year of recovery and from that time on seek a continuing reduction of the national debt."

1935—"It is evident that we have not yet reached a point at which a complete balance of the budget can be obtained. I am however, submitting to the Congress a budget . . . which balances except for expenditures to give work to the unemployed."

1936—"Federal revenues are increasing; emergency expenditures are decreasing. A balanced budget is on the way."

1937—"We expect to have the budget definitely balanced by the next fiscal year." (Oct. 9.)

Studying the figures, economists found it significant that at the end of the first quarter (ending Sept. 30) the deficit amounted to two-thirds of the $418-million President Roosevelt forecast for the entire fiscal year. While Treasury officials worked on revised budget estimates, to be announced after the President's return to Washington, other experts guessed that the deficit might rise to one or one and a half billion dollars by next June 30.

We See By the Papers

The Hidden Heflin To Succeed Black!

From the New York Sun:

"If it had become known, before President Roosevelt named Senator Black to the Supreme Court, that J. Thomas Heflin was also an administration favorite the news would be more exciting than it is now. Attorney General Cummings admitted yesterday, under questioning, that he appointed Heflin to a $6,000 job in his Department of Justice. When Heflin was a Senator for Alabama his anti-Catholic speeches were so vicious in their tone, so damaging in their effect on the Democratic party, that the late Joe Robinson was driven to take the floor and excoriate him. . . . Now that Heflin is trying to gain the place left vacant by Senator Black's elevation to the Supreme Court it becomes known that he has resigned or taken leave of absence from Mr. Cummings' department in order to devote all his time to charming the voters of Alabama.

"The Roosevelt administration has been noted for the frequency with which it makes the front page. It is now becoming famous for its skill in trying to avoid such prominent publicity in certain matters. The Black case is one example; the unpublished presence of Heflin on the government payroll is another. The best place to hide a leaf, said Chesterton, is in a forest. It was easy, therefore, to conceal Heflin in the great forest of jobs that has grown into a jungle under Mr. Roosevelt. The Attorney General explains that Mr. Heflin has been trying cases in the South. In his spare time, perhaps, he could make speeches on tolerance."

"Forgive Black," Says Msgr. Ryan

From the Indiana Catholic and Record, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Associate Justice Hugo L. Black should be forgiven for any connection he might have had with the Ku Klux Klan if he repudiates that connection now, the Right Rev. John A. Ryan, Ph.D., director of the National Catholic Welfare conference, said in an interview with The Indiana Catholic and Record.

"He repeated this sentiment during a session of the industrial conference here Tuseday night.

"Monsignor Ryan bases this opinion on a judgment of Black's record since he has been a member of the Senate during the past year. 'During that time,' Monsignor Ryan said, 'he has been guilty of no act in the Senate and, with one exception, of no speech that I know of which would lay him open to charges of favoritism to the Klan or intolerance of minorities.'

"Monsignor Ryan, who is a member of the advisory committee of the United States employment service, knows Black personally.

"'It is true,' Msgr. Ryan continued, 'that Black is partisan. But, as far as I am concerned he is partisan on the right side.'"

Prediction Inaccurate

From the Western Catholic Quincy, Ill.:

"Rev. Charles E. Coughlin has returned from Europe! We recall that a certain 'politician' whom we shall not here name, said Father Coughlin would never return to the U. S. A. Poor politician! The wish was father to the statement."

The Indicator

(Continued from Page 2)

putting of power over the proletariat into the hands of a few who can direct the loans of currency and credit without which that proletariat could not be fed and clothed and maintained in work."

* * *

"WE MAY sum up then and say that **the unrestricted admittance of usury as a normal economic function** about a lifetime after the Reformation advanced the destruction of economic freedom, the swallowing up of the small man by the greater man, and the ultimate production of a large destitute proletariat in the following fashions:

"(1) By the eating up of small property by usury, falling as it habitually did upon men already embarrassed, and achieving their ruin;

"(2) By transferring **real wealth** in goods and land to those who directly used their **mere money power**, often enormous and impersonal, **through mortgage and foreclosure.**"

* * *

Hilaire Belloc is a brilliant refutation of those "politicians" who say that Father Coughlin stands alone.

It is interesting and instructive, finally, to note that virtually every one of the more notable critics of Father Coughlin are personally involved in one manner or another in the practice of usury, which both Belloc and Father Coughlin condemn as fundamental to the "Crisis of Civilization," and **positively immoral.**

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

NATIONAL WEEKLY REVIEW

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

Discretionary War Power

IT IS well known that President Roosevelt was irked during the last session by the desire of Congress to place restraints on the executive's freedom to get the United States into war.

As a matter of fact, the two houses of Congress agreed to the present dangerous "Neutrality" Act only through the mediation of a conference committee which conferred under extreme pressure from the White House.

Now we are given to understand that the President intends to ask for a drastic remodeling of the "Neutrality" Act.

He wants more freedom to do as he sees fit with our international policies. He wants a porous act that is purely discretionary.

Particularly, we are informed, the President wants the power to designate the aggressor in any foreign conflict, such as the undeclared Sino-Japanese war, and thereby the power to declare an embargo on all munitions and war materials against the "aggressor" nation.

In short, the President seems to want everything but the "de facto" power to declare war, which is reserved by the Constitution to the Congress.

Should the Congress accede to the President's wishes, which it probably will not do, the Congressional power to declare war would in great part be nullified—that is, in so far as its influence as a safeguard of peace in the people's interests are concerned.

Should the president step into a hotbed of international hatred, such as now exists in the Orient, and officially point the finger of accusation at one or another nation, saying in effect, "The United States holds you responsible for the butchery and destruction that is going on. Furthermore, the United States considers you a brigand among nations because you are an aggressor against the sacred rights of another nation"—should the president perform that function, the United States would probably be at war, regardless of the power, or the wishes, of Congress.

The power to designate the aggressor in an undeclared war is—in this age of undercover warfare and intense international hatreds—tantamount to the power to declare war.

Do the American people want to put into the hands of one man the discretionary power to perform such dangerous functions? The answer according to all precedents is emphatically, **no!**

The American people repudiated Woodrow Wilson and his League of Nations because they were convinced that even **collaborating with foreign powers** on matters of foreign political interests would jeopardize the peace of this nation.

How much more would that peace be jeopardized should the highest officer of our government be empowered, not merely to collaborate with foreign nations in their complex jockeyings for advantage, but actually to lead them in **the most provocative kind of sanctions** against one or another nation engaged in the new and recognized warfare which needs no declaration?

If the American people have not radically changed their opinion about "foreign entanglements" and the horrible futility of modern warfare, they are even more opposed to the Rooseveltian policy of involvement through "neutrality" than they were to the Wilsonian policy of involvement through "peace."

Woodrow Wilson, although elected to office on a platform promise to keep us out of war, plunged us into a war for which we will still be paying fifty years hence.

Are the American people going to be led into another more futile, more costly, and more devastating conflict by a man who, before his election, was for peace and "good neighborliness," but who since his speech in Chicago, is openly committed to policies which will certainly involve us in any and every war that now exists or may develop in the future?

It cannot be possible that the American people are such a nation of dolts as that.

Black Shadows

AN OPINION about the recent war-mongering of the President, which is contrary to the opinion of those who take him at his word, is that the President kicked up his recent war scare for the purpose of diverting public attention from the unfortunate appointment of former Ku Kluxer Black to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is impossible to believe that our President could conceive so ill-advised and so hazardous a bit of machiavellianism.

There are two reasons why we cannot credit these widespread and persistent rumors.

In the first place, the very fact that Justice Black sits on the court will preclude the possibility of his being forgotten by the American people.

Men who have enough Americanism to fight against the perpetuation on the highest court of justice in the nation of a living contradiction have been keeping Justice Black before the public eye, and it begins to look as though they will continue to assail his right to sit upon the court.

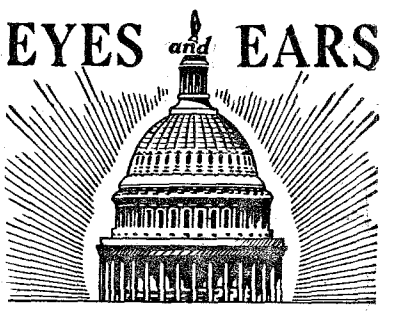
Every time a case comes before the Supreme Court which involves the interests of citizens of the races or creed which Justice Black once took an oath to persecute, his right to sit in judgment will be called in question.

The routine of public life will endlessly bring Justice Black to the attention of the people—and always as the self-confessed ex-Ku Kluxer.

President Roosevelt knows that as well as the simplest citizen knows it.

The second reason why we cannot believe the rumor which is growing as it circulates is that we do not believe that the President would place in the balance, against his selfish political interests, the lives and bodies of hundreds of thousands of young Americans—the tranquility and happiness of hundreds of thousands of homes—and the hopes of every sane person in the nation that, by avoiding the impending world conflict, this nation may carry the torch of civilization to the new era that must dawn upon the wreckage of the old world.

EYES and EARS



By Mark Meechan

LIKE all his other utterances, the president's most recent fireside "chat" was studded with egos. Reading his speech, in cold unemotional type, one is annoyed by constantly stumbling over the first person singular.

Again the ego has hit the all-time high for presidents of the American republic. Hang your future and your children's future on this colossal ego, if you will:

"Meanwhile remember that from 1913 to 1921, I was fairly close to world events; while I learned much of what to do, I also learned much of what not to do."

The Rooseveltian "I" is all that would bulwark the freedom, the peace, the lives and the security of the American people, if the Congress were to submit to the purposes of the president.

You remember the previous occasion on which the Rooseveltian "ego" hit the all time high?

That was when, well inflated by the dole-purchased election majority of 27 millions, the president sought to capture the judiciary system of the United States and make it an adjunct to the executive department.

Knowing as he did at that time, that every American who can think would realize that his bold stroke at the fundamental distribution of constitutional powers was a threat to the liberty of every man, woman and child in the nation, the president found it necessary in his bitter "fireside" assault on the Supreme Court to give the American people the supreme assurance that their liberties would be preserved.

What was that supreme assurance? Why that "those who know me" need have no fear that "I" would encroach on the liberties of the people.

Those who were thinking at that time caught the implication and decided that Rooseveltianism was nothing more nor less than the "ego" gone wild.

The president actually posed his "ego" as a sufficient substitute for the machinery of liberty which the most brilliant minds of all American history worked out meticulously and painfully for the very purpose of preserving and protecting the people against the rule of any ego.

Now the superinflated "ego" comes to the fore again—today in an even more malignant form.

"I" saw what went on behind world events from 1913 to 1921, and "I" know what "not to do." Shades of Woodrow Wilson!

(Continued on Page 15)

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Youth Must Have Pride in Vocation

Make Your New Job Show Its Credentials

By Prof. Horace A. Frommelt

WE left off our last discussion about the nature and meaning of a vocation without an opportunity to say a word about a very important aspect of choosing a life-work or vocation. It is common, as you know, for employers to ask of the applicant for employment his credentials, letters of recommendation, summary of experience and his reputation, generally, as a worker.

Frommelt

This should provide us with an excellent cue. In shopping around for a vocation we should demand its credentials. That is, we should demand to know something of its reputation in the industrial world, how steady, how permanent, how likely it is to adapt itself to the scene-shifting that is constantly taking place in modern industry due to scientific discoveries, inventions and developments.

Make the Job Show Credentials

We discussed these features of a vocation in our last vocation-hunting conference. It is well that we emphasize them again. They are important.

More than this, we should make not only the vocation but the prospective company provide a long and thorough list of credentials.

First, let us ask of these companies: what is your reputation for quality in the field you represent? The good craftsman who takes a pride in his work—if he doesn't, he is not a good craftsman—cannot long work for a company with a questionable reputation. Pride in creative workmanship is a very real and very natural thing. Man is a creature, but inasmuch as he is like the Creator he, too, takes pride in creating and fashioning things.

This is true not only of beautiful and artistic creations but of the lowliest and apparently insignificant operations. I have seen locomotive engineers, men who took a profound pride in the business of "running" an engine—a real art, in its way as any handiwork of man—throw a fit if the unwitting visitor to the engine cab was not properly respectful before this giant piece of mechanism so obedient to his least touch. I have heard such an "artist" talk to a locomotive words of encouragement as it labored over a difficult grade; and break down childishly and shed real tears if it faltered and failed to live up to his high hopes.

Yes, the normal man takes pride in his life-work, his vocation out of which he is fashioning a successful career. Everything, then, about the company, its product, equipment, in short, its reputation for quality, must be kept high if we are to take pride in our work.

Must Have Pride In Stable Product

Second, what about your stability? Is the product you manufacture necessary for human well being? No craftsman can take a pride in his work for long if he cannot esteem the results of his labors. If he knows that his efforts are going into questionable luxuries, or whims of the moment he cannot behold the product of his efforts with any satisfaction and real pleasure. There must be a stability, a lastingness to a man's handiwork. He must feel that it meets the real and everyday needs of his fellowmen if he is to act the part of a craftsman and a skilled tradesman. You must demand that the prospective company in which you expect to work out your earthly salvation show that its products, goods or services, are stable, that they will continue to meet the needs of the human family for some years to come.

A large machinery manufacturing concern builds, among other things, large steam turbines for the production of electricity in large central power plants. The innumerable parts necessary for one of these steam giants are made by expert mechanics and machine operators. But not one of these craftsmen ever saw, much less worked on the completed and assembled turbine so large that it can supply the power for an entire city of 100,000 population and yet more delicate and more finely worked than the most expensive watch with its jeweled movements. Not, at least, until this company discovered that the expense involved in showing these mechanics the finished product, explaining the marvels it is capable of and something of its final destination and the people it will serve was more than offset by their increased production. Once they knew the part they played in that great drama of power production they took a pride in their work that could not be bought with wages or bonuses.

So, too, you must know the company, the product and the final destination, purpose and accomplishment of that product if you are to take a pride in your vocation as every craftsman does. See to it that you obtain the necessary credentials of the work you have in mind out of which you are about to fashion so important a thing as your vocation.

This Is a Page for Youth

This series of articles on success counsel and practical information about essential vocations, by Prof. Horace A. Frommelt of Marquette University, is being presented by SOCIAL JUSTICE as a useful service to young readers. Particularly do we want to hear from the younger members of SOCIAL JUSTICE families. Is this sort of a Youth Page of interest and value to you?

Long a friend and contributor to the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE, Prof. Frommelt is well grounded in the philosophy of the Social Justice movement and equipped by long experience in the special field of apprenticeship counsel and vocational guidance which he now places at the disposal of the youthful readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Letters to Prof. Frommelt and questions and comments on the series should be addressed to him in care of SOCIAL JUSTICE Publishing Co., Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan.

Coremaker Holds Post Of Essential Importance In Metal Manufacturing

You will recall that our conference last week dealt with those manufacturing industries that use the metals, such as iron and steel, out of which they manufacture for us every conceivable kind of device, machine and equipment so necessary to this machine civilization of ours. For our present purposes, we are considering 14 fundamental trades in this sector of modern industry. And at that discussion we examined the art of making castings, the trade name for which is molder or foundryman.

Coremaker Works With Molder

Since the trades of coremaker and molder are closely associated we will discuss this companion to molding this week. For each is necessary to the other; both work with and in sand.

At your next opportunity when in a repair garage, take the opportunity of inspecting an automobile engine whose cylinder head has been removed. When you look into the cylinder consider that you are looking at the handiwork of the coremaker. He it was who fashioned the cores from sand which were so placed in the mold as to form the hollows into which the pistons fit. When melted cast iron, around 2200 degrees Fahrenheit in temperature, was poured into the mold, it flowed around the cylinder core to form the cylinder walls. Into these openings fit the pistons.

Example of Skill Is Auto Engine

Then examine the openings around the outside of the cylinders through which water flows to cool the motor while it is running. Have you ever thought of the skill required for the making of the cores which will leave these openings with the proper thickness of metal in the walls of the cylinder so that the sand may be removed when the casting has cooled? These and similarly skilled jobs are all in the day's work of the coremaker craftsman.

Molding today requires a higher degree of skill on the part of the coremaker each day. In some cases cores must be made so small that only the most delicate touch can save them. Others may be so large that tons of sand are used in their making. Between these two extremes there is need for the highest kind of skill.

After a casting has been poured the core must be removed so as to leave a clean surface of metal. The coremaker must know what mixture of sand and binder is required for each job. He must know how to bake the core at the proper temperature and for the proper length of time, as a chef would prepare a dainty bit of pastry.

Has Artisan's Interest in Task

As the molten metal flows around the core a whole chemical laboratory is set to work, producing among other things, considerable gas. The coremaker must know how to vent, or puncture the core with holes to permit the escape of this gas. The same core in different positions in the oven requires different venting. This is most always a matter for the judgment of the coremaker, since there are no definite rules or instructions that can be given. If the gas is trapped in the steel or iron, the casting may be scrapped.

Cores must be reinforced to sustain their own weight and of the metal that flows around them. This may vary from a thin wire to a framework weighing many tons; the coremaker must determine the shape and size.

No skilled coremaker ever made a successful vocation of this interesting business of baking artistically and correctly formed chunks of sand if he did not have a vivid imagination. He must see the effect of the core in the mold, which frequently with our complicated machinery and mechanisms of the day, is difficult.

Trade Learned In the Foundry

If you wish to become a coremaker, to make this trade your vocation, apprentice yourself to some foundry that is engaged in a wide variety of work.

The following schedule of work and experience is typical of the kind and length of experience considered necessary for this trade:

Helping molding	**600 Hours**
Machine molding	**1200 Hours**
Bench molding	**1200 Hours**
Green sand molding	**600 Hours**
Dry sand molding	**600 Hours**
Small core molding	**1200 Hours**
Large core molding	**2400 Hours**
Miscellaneous	**520 Hours**
Total	**8320 Hours**

This is a four-year apprenticeship, based on a 40-hour weeek. The *four-year plan is common for the* grade school graduate, while a *three-year program is offered to the* high school graduate. Each of the *above divisions should then be re*duced by 25 per cent or one-fourth. This schedule is laid out before you for your own use in learning about coremaking as a trade and not, necessarily, as a schedule that every foundry could offer you as an apprentice. This is determined by the kind and size of castings made in the foundry.

The skilled coremaker is always, and now more than ever, in demand. His work is essential to our present day living conditions, and is a part of one of our basic industries. Some of the greatest advancements in the foundry industry are being made on the side of coremaking. The field is so large, varied and necessary that advancement, to a great extent, depends only upon the individual.

Have you an imagination that can picture the complicated interior of a piece of machinery?

Do you have a liking for mechanics and for the making and shaping of things with your hands?

You should ask yourself such questions as these when considering coremaking. Then by way of final proof, apply for an apprenticeship to some foundry of good reputation. The three months of probation or trial will prove for yourself whether or not you are suited for this important trade and craft.

From the Editor's Mail Bag

From the letter of a union labor leader:

"**SOCIAL JUSTICE** of October 11th was read at a meeting of a union club to which I belong, by the chairman of our educational committee . . . the hall rang with cheers. It has revived a new interest in social justice and our good friend, Father Coughlin."

* * *

From the letter of a Member of Congress:

"On page 3, October 11th issue of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** I have read a most interesting article on the subject: 'Youth's Face Is Toward the Future: A Job and Success, Its Problem' . . . Permit me to congratulate you on the opportunity for helpful service in aiding the young people of America to find out what they are best fitted to do and what their abilities are."

* * *

From the letter of a Young Man:

"I wish to congratulate you in your undertaking to discuss trades and job opportunities and to counsel young readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** in our problem of the future and our job . . . It makes me want to stand up and salute the person who takes an interest in America's youth, for God only knows that if we ever needed assistance we need it now. . . . I am a young man 24 years of age, am attending college nights with a burning desire to succeed but what the future road holds for me concerning success is a mystery."

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Message to Councils

Sixth Principle of Social Justice

"I Believe in the Abolition of the Federal Reserve System and in the Establishment of a Government-Owned Central Bank"

CONTINUING our explanation of the principles of Social Justice, we now come to the sixth point covering the abolition of the privately owned Federal Reserve Banking System and the establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.

We believe that the Federal Reserve Banking System is a usurpation of the sovereign privilege of a government to issue its own money, as clearly stated in the Constitution —namely, that Congress alone has the right to coin and regulate the value of money.

In 1913, by the exercise of fraud, bribery, misrepresentation, and other actions, the sponsors of the Federal Reserve System had Congress delegate its right to "coin and regulate money" to the private group of bankers who own the Federal Reserve Banks.

The Supreme Court has defined the verb "coin" and it embraces the whole meaning of printing and issuing. The controllers of the Federal Reserve System know this and will not permit a test case to come up before the Supreme Court.

The Federal Reserve Banking Act states in its preamble that this act is being passed "to prevent future depressions." The past 24 years have proven that these banks have failed to attain that objective. The depression of 1929 was engineered by the money manipulators of the Federal Reserve System.

To paraphrase the Declaration of Independence, we may say:

> "It is our duty, out of a decent respect to the opinions of mankind, to declare the causes which impel us to separate from the financial monarchs of this world. When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evince a design to reduce us under absolute despotism, it is our right, it is our duty, to throw off such government and provide new guards for our future security."

YOU remember, in general, the twenty-seven indictments of political Toryism which the Declaration of Independence contained.

In its identical spirit, therefore, let us submit our facts to a candid world, against the Rothschilds of Europe, the Morgans and Warburgs of America, against the financial Tories who dominate us.

Thus, in deadly parallel to the points expressed by the Father of American Democracy, we submit the following twenty-seven indictments against the Federal Reserve Banks, against the plutocrats whose policies have reduced us in this land of plenty, to a state of poverty.

1. They have refused to permit Congress to coin money and regulate the value thereof.

2. They have kept banking in private hands, alloting both money and credit at will to their friends.

3. They have promoted the growth of giant corporations to the extent that 200 of the 300,000 corporate entities in America possess $81-billion out of the $165-billion total corporate assets.

4. They have loaned abroad in private loans over $8-billion of our people's money, leaving worthless securities in lieu thereof.

5. They drove America into the World war, to secure the credit of the British Empire, at the consequent cost of thousands of lives and $40-billion cost to the taxpayers of the United States.

6. They have secured the loans of over $11-billion of public moneys to foreign nations, now wholly in default.

7. They have so promoted foreign trade by inducing the sale of American goods abroad in exchange for foreign goods, that we have imported at an estimated loss of $22-billion, since the beginning of this century.

8. They have promoted, as far back as the Civil war, the system of National banks which permitted the banker to obtain interest on his investment as well as paper currency for his capital.

9. They have floated foreign and worthless issues of German bonds and South American bonds in this nation, robbing the people of our surplus, to meet their inordinate demands for interest and commission.

10. They have promoted wildcat issues of stocks and bonds of domestic corporations.

11. They have dominated the Treasury of the United States and dictated its policies.

12. They have placed their representatives before the people for selection in the highest places of preferment.

13. They have covered the country with falce and lying propaganda, defiled the press and invaded the schools, with their campaign for so-called sound money.

14. They have sent their lobbyists to Washington against the interests of the people and for the protection of their selfish interests.

15. They have induced the government of the United States to refuse to issue federal credit, but rather to issue interest-bearing bonds, in exchange for book credits issued by the banks, over-subscribing each issue till now the national debt is reaching its all time high of $37-billion financed largely by banks which never had a full billion of actual currency in their vaults.

16. They have accepted as deposits the savings of the people and issued in credit ten times the amount of currency in the counterfeit, fiction money of credit.

17. They have sent their salesmen into municipalities and all forms of local government with the offer of loans for public works in order to secure a supply of tax-exempt securities for their wealthier customers.

18. They have opposed every effort to reform taxation and placed the burden on all classes of people and on all forms of wealth.

19. They have financed rebellions in friendly nations in order to take over the very government themselves.

20. They have financed wars for the profit on war and induced armament races for the profits on armaments and munitions.

21. They have expanded credit periodically and taken the profit on rising markets only to sell securities before a preordained period of deflation. They have called loans, caused a wide contraction of credit, destroyed values and purchased or confiscated property at bankrupt prices.

22. They have destroyed the opportunity for America becoming the financial and foreign exchange market of the world and have induced even the Treasury of the United States to buy and sell in London.

23. They have filled the vaults of little banks with worthless securities and caused endless bank failures in the nation.

24. They have so dominated our Department of State that a roving ambassador by the name of Norman Davis, the recipient of many favors from the House of Morgan, the fiscal agent of Great Britain in this nation, appeared at Geneva, Switzerland, before officials of the League of Nations which, on two specific occasions, the American people solidly repudiated. The said Norman Davis made agreement with members of the League of Nations to sustain that body in its iniquitous sanctions against any nation which was adjudged to be an aggressor. In the New York Times, editions of May 25, 28, and 29, 1933, circumstantial proof for this assertion is amply contained, showing how the international bankers of America override the decisions of the American people and presume to take unto themselves the powers of the American Congress.

25. They have pitted large industry against small industry, denying credit to the 97 per cent of our manufacturers who employ less than 250 men each and concentrated credit with large industry, thus adversely affecting 48.1 per cent of all the wage earners of the nation.

26. They have either so dominated or impeded the so-called New Deal that, despite the dangers of oncoming Communism, they have exacted from our president, contrary to his promises, a debt of $18-billion which, within the next 35 years will amount to $36-billion—all for the purpose of feeding and clothing the shelterless, the poor and the exploited of this nation while they themselves are piling up prodigious profits at the expense of national misery.

27. In short, they have manipulated the wealth of the nation and the very state itself which, rather than ruling in kingly majesty, has become their tool in concentrating wealth and power and domination in the hands of the few.

MORE than any other factor, the misconceived policies of these men have been the chief cause of the worst depression which this or any other nation ever experienced, although, in the preamble of the law which created Federal Reserve Banks, it was stated that these privately owned financial institutions would end future depressions.

Today, 20-million of our countrymen are ragged and desolate on the farm sites and valleys of the richest land in this world, while the agents of these international bankers, protected by their imperialistic system, by their control of the press, by their control of money, are preparing to loan another $5-billion of fictitious money to tide us over the coming winter.

If depressions have come and factories have closed, blame not God as if He had failed: It was stupid man who failed! Stupid man who permitted a handful of self-constituted guardians of our prosperity to guide our economic destinies as though we were puppets and pawns! Selfish, greedy men who have devised a simple system of keeping the volume of currency small and the volume of fictitious credit money flooded so that their little unproductive group can dominate the producing masses.

Members of Social Justice Councils: You must recall radical history. Karl Marx, the founder of Socialism, never did an honest day's work in his life, but lived on the generous benefactions of Engel, who, though a German, derived his fortune from the textile mills of England. Wealth, not poverty, paid Marx for his work.

Martinez of Portugal was well supplied with this world's goods, yet he

(Continued on Page 11)

More Birthday Parties For Father Coughlin

In addition to the birthday balls and entertainments, for the benefit of Father Coughlin's work for Social Justice, announced in previous editions of **SOCIAL JUSTICE,** we are glad to give publicity to the enterprise of the following loyalists:

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

On account of hall the Birthday Ball will be held October 26th in Norway Hall.
Chairman, J. J. Burns.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Benefit Card Party, October 28th, E. B. McCormick's Hall, 4601 Crenshaw Blvd. Anne Wightkin, 7042 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.

IRVINGTON, NEW JERSEY

Birthday dance, by Councils of Essex county, October 25th, Polish National Home, 16th Ave. and E. Parkway. Wm. F. Hammel,, 230 E. Parkway.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Card Party and Dance, Harugari Temple, October 25th. Given by "Non-partisan Social Justice Club."

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Benefit theater party, Madison & Monroe theaters, October 25 and 26. 39th Congressional District Social Justice Club. John J. Clark, 196 Genesee Street.

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Editor, SOCIAL JUSTICE
Royal Oak, Mich.

Dear Sir:

Congratulations for hitting back at the bush-whacking snipers, who, true to the way of evil, never honestly face an issue, *but, in fancied security,* strike from behind. The following suggestion for discussion in your paper's lucid manner is offered for consideration and publication.

Many young men and women, voting and taxpaying citizens, are interested to learn where the Social Security tax, monthly deducted from their pay, is being accumulated. With no legal asurance from the *government* that the money so collected will be employed after the manner designed, these thousands of young citizens wish to learn why the treasury department has been so silent on the amount already accumulated. It must be many millions up to the present time.

How is the government using these millions?

Very respectfully yours,
E. G. SWIFT
819 Bellomy Street
Santa Clara, Calif.

Labor Highlights

DENVER, COLO.—William Green is re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor for the 13th consecutive time since, in 1924, he was chosen to succeed the late Samuel Gompers. . . . Delegates to Federation convention vote to meet C. I. O. representatives in peace conference looking to re-unification of labor's two battling factions.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—C. I. O. chief John L. Lewis answers attack made on him by Green at Denver convention with a tirade likening Green to a "7-year-old boy defying his parents." . . . Green had asserted that the C. I. O. leader wanted to enter the White House as a labor dictator.

of his "political ambitions," imputed by Green, Lewis declares: "I do have some political ambitions. I don't mind telling this meeting what those ambitions are. I have ambitions to see Thomas Kennedy become governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. **I have an ambition to see the C. I. O. win the ticket in Detroit. I have an ambition to see Mayor LaGuardia re-elected in New York."**

Kennedy, lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, is secretary of the United Mine Workers union, which Lewis heads. Patrick O'Brien, C. I. O. candidate for mayor of Detroit, also takes his orders from Lewis. O'Brien's campaign slogan is "labor (meaning the C. I. O.) must seize the reins of government in Detroit and every other American city."

CHICAGO, ILL. — Compromise wage agreement reached between 86 railroads and 250,000 members of rail unions is seen as four-fold victory. . . . (1) It averted threatened general railroad strike. (2) It showed the effectiveness of conciliation at a time when capital and labor in most other industries are poles apart. (3) It was another success in the list of accomplishments made possible by the National Railway Labor Act. (4) It brought railroad operators and employes closer together in a time of national labor strife and set an example to be followed in other industrial labor disputes.

MILW[illegible]E, WIS. — Socialist Mayor Daniel Webster Hoan of Milwaukee and United States Representative John T. Bernard, a C. I. O. organizer, harangue the Wisconsin C. I. O. convention, first in the nation, with speeches urging a re-unification of all organized labor. . . . Urge the red leaders of the C. I. O. to convince members of the American Federation of Labor that the aim of the C. I. O. is to "advance the cause of all who work." . . . Bernard says C. I. O. "must convince workers in the A. F. of L. unions of its sincerity and friendliness."

DENVER, COLO.—Two powerful A. F. of L. unions defy power of National Labor Board in resolutions adopted at Denver national convention. . . . Boot and Shoe Workers union calls on President Roosevelt to disband the board because it is "actively supporting and upholding" the Committee for Industrial Organization. . . . Metal Polishers union serves notice it will refuse in the future to take part in labor elections under the Wagner Act in plants where the union has a written contract with the employer. . . . J. Warren Madden, chairman of the labor board, in answer to these and other protests against the N. L. R. B., denies favoritism is shown the C. I. O. in board councils. . . . Says organized labor's division is "none of our affairs."

Social Security Tax Revenue Used to Pay New Deal Debts

Norris Admits Fund Will Pad Budget Deficit

TAMAQUA, PA.—While their miner husbands were staging a "stay-down" strike against the Lehigh Navigation Company in Panther Creek Valley, women with their children assembled outside the mine awaiting developments. Thirty-nine miners imprisoned themselves 1,200 feet underground. Nearly 7,000 hard coal miners threw down their tools and walked out of five colleries of the Lehigh company in sympathy with the strikers.—Wide World photo.

No intelligent reader of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** need be reminded that the Social Security Act was written primarily to finance New Deal extravagance—to pay off the enormous national debt that has been piled up by the Roosevelt administration.

Even the most hidebound New Dealers admit that the money now being collected in payroll taxes is going into the general fund of the United States treasury, to be used at the discretion of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau.

Under the law, Congress appropriates $500,000,000 — the amount stated as the expected revenue in taxes during the first year—to the Social Security reserve fund. But the Secretary of the Treasury does not actually put the money into the reserve fund. The money does not become an earmarked trust for benefit payments at some future date to the American working man. Rather it goes into and becomes a part of general revenues in the Treasury.

The act requires the Secretary of the Treasury to keep the money and to issue 3 per cent government bonds—equal in face value to the $500,000,000—to the Social Security Board. They are permanent bonds to be kept by the board instead of the actual cash.

In other words, the board gets a permanent "I.O.U." from the Treasury for a half-billion dollars for the first year's tax receipts. Mr. Morgenthau gets the cash money to apply on general debts and deficits.

Revenues Are Not Earmarked

During a discussion preceding passage of the security act by the Senate, Senator Norris of Nebraska, a prominent New Dealer, admitted that the secretary of the treasury "issues a bond or an I.O.U., if we wish to call it that, bearing 3 per cent interest" instead of relinquishing the cash realized from the payroll taxes.

"I concede," he added, "that it (the money taken in) might be used for the ordinary financial transactions of the government; but there would come a time when the bonds outstanding would be due and would be paid, and eventually there would be enough money in this fund to take up all the government bonds."

That is a plain admission that the New Deal administration is using the proceeds of a gross income tax on labor, levied in the name of social security, to cushion the general treasury in the next few years and eventually to liquidate the whole of the national debt.

None of the money collected as social security taxes reverts to the worker in the form of benefits. The New Deal has fixed it so the cash received will not have to be earmarked and appropriated by Congress for benefit disbursements for a number of years.

The interest on the 3 per cent bonds alone is to be used for such purposes. And the interest, of course, will be raised annually by an additional tax on the wage earner.

Benefits Paid By New Taxes

The simplest way to understand the procedure to be followed is to picture what finally happens in 1980 when, Mr. Morgenthau tells us, the full reserve will have been built up to the sum of $47-billion all invested in government securities yielding 3 per cent interest. For the sake of easy calculation, let us say that the fund will total $50-billion instead of $47-billion.

Here's what happens: the Social Security Board cashes its 3 per cent interest coupons on the $50-billion of government bonds and gets $1,500,000,000 for the payment of benefits that year, and each year thereafter. Congress raises that billion and a half by means of general taxes. In other words, the working man doesn't regain any of the money actually paid in payroll taxes. Whatever benefits he receives must come from the 3 per cent interest fund, raised by separate taxes.

When the entire national debt has been transferred to the ownership of the Social Security Board, the debt has actually been financed by a gross income tax on the lowest paid income group in the United States.

That will be the net result of social security operations.

$600-Million In First Year

Although the drafters of the Social Security Act contemplated revenue totaling $500-million in the first year, collections are closer to $600-million. Employe and employer, registered under the act, are each paying a 1 per cent payroll tax.

This 2 per cent tax will be increased to 3 per cent in 1938 and thereafter, again equally divided between worker and employer. Thus revenue collections will increase progressively.

Workers of Civil War Days Joined National Labor Union

Alien Radicals and Politicians Wrecked First Attempt to Organize American Labor

By Louis B. Ward

A century ago, in the period from 1820 to 1830, the institution of slavery rapidly disappeared from the northern states and concentrated itself south of the Mason and Dixon Line. There then appeared that element of economic sectionalism which was later to test the durability of our political institutions.

Ward

In the 30 years that intervened between the Nullification Ordinance of South Carolina and the Civil War, it is essential to recognize that a vast immigrant population was attracted to the Democratic party.

There was a bond of sympathy between northern labor and southern democracy, not in the social nor economic fields, but rather a bond that grew out of political affiliation.

John C. Calhoun, one of the most outstanding statesmen ever produced by America, stated on the floor of the Senate over a century ago:

"There is and always has been in an advance stage of wealth and civilization, a conflict between capital and labor. . . . We have in fact but just entered upon that condition of society where the strength and durability of our political institutions are to be tested."

Sylvis Had Dream Of United Labor

In the north few crafts had been organized before 1861. The outstanding labor leader before the Civil War was W. H. Sylvis, head of the iron molders union, and it is interesting to note that he stood for the protection of slavery in the south. It was Sylvis who had the first dream of united labor in America. It was Sylvis who hoped to amalgamate the local unions of the north into one super-federation which would emancipate labor by forming co-operative societies of the skilled craftsmen, who ultimately would own their own plants. And yet Sylvis had such an attachment politically for the south that at the same time he could stand for emancipation of labor and the protection of slavery.

Until the outbreak of the Civil War there were perhaps fewer than 50,000 American workmen organized in unions, but with no common association. Their unions were craft unions, virtual victims of the agitator and the organizer and num-

(Continued on Page 10)

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Church Superior Defende

Late Bishop Defined Priest's Ecclesiastical Relationships

Does Father Coughlin Speak for Catholic Church or the Hierarchy? What Does Censor's "Imprimatur" Mean? Are Personal Interpretations Approved?

IN numerous letters which have come to me, many questions are asked regarding the position of Father Coughlin as respects his fellow priests, his religious superiors, the American hierarchy, the Holy Father and the Church in general.

The authors of these questions are laymen, who know little and claim to know little of the organization of the Catholic Church.

Some questions come from priests, who, knowing well the organization of the Church, seek information on the authority which permits one of their brother priests to speak beyond the jurisdiction of a particular diocese.

Other questions come from friendly bishops and from the Hierarchy, asking what special training Father Coughlin has had which equips him to speak with such mastery of social and economic technique.

I am frank to say, letters come from others whose attitude is one of fear—fear lest the Catholic Church be made responsible for the results of these radio broadcasts — results which, they predict, will cause a veritable torrent of abuse and persecution against the doctrines which Father Coughlin teaches.

For myself, I share no part in their fears.

I fear no persecution which will result from any priest's preaching of social justice.

What I do fear is the persecution that will result as a reaction when the laws of God are flouted; when the great principles that should govern man's relationship to his fellowmen are openly discarded; when priests, the anointed of God, fail to speak, while they tolerate every wrong in the world, without raising their voices in protest against man's inhumanity to his fellowman.

I fear not Father Coughlin, but to quote the words of the Head of the Catholic Church, I fear that "unless serious attempts be made to see that, at least in the future, **a just share only of the fruits of production be permitted to accumulate in the hands of the wealthy and that an ample sufficiency be supplied to the workingman,** let nobody persuade himself that the peace and tranquillity of human society can be effectively defended against the forces of revolution."

These questions I am asked with such frequency nowadays, that I cannot mistake their meaning. They are based in part on a subtlety that approaches the work of Father Coughlin along somewhat the following manner. His critics infer:

"If we can get his superiors to deny he speaks officially for his Church, then we can proclaim him an imposter, rejected by his Church and not entitled to the dignity its venerable age or its recognized position as a teacher entitles it to."

Or again the critics infer:

"If we can get his superiors to own him as their own, then we may frighten timid souls among them with the threat of persecution. **We can in either case, divide his followers."**

Bishop Gallagher Explained Status

I see in some of the questions this crafty spirit. But I will answer respecting the position of Father Coughlin, and the answer will stand until an authority higher than mine reverses my judgment.

The first question: Who is ecclesiastically responsible for the addresses of Father Coughlin?

Answer: I am, as Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Detroit, ecclesiastically responsible for the addresses of Father Coughlin.

That responsibility dates specifically from May 15, 1891. Then the bishops of the world were addressed by the Pontiff, Leo XIII, **"On the Condition of the Working Classes."** In behalf of the poor, "whose interests are at stake," the Holy Father clearly stated these words:

> **"Every minister of holy religion must throw into the conflict all the energy of his mind, and all the strength of his endurance.** With your authority, Venerable Brethren (the Bishops), and by your example, they, the ministers of religion, must never cease to urge upon all men of every class, upon the high as well as the lowly, the gospel doctrines of Christian life. By every means in their power they must strive for the good of the people."

On May 15, 1931, Pope Pius XI addressed to the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishops and others, a letter on **"Reconstructing the Social Order."** He praised in this letter the

To avoid the appearance of disobedience or controversy with his church superior, the archbishop of Detroit, Father Coughlin has cancelled his fall broadcasts. In a statement by Father Coughlin's lawyer it was explained that the broadcasts were to be subjected to "censorship," so that the discourses would be the thoughts and words of a bishop and not those of Father Coughlin.

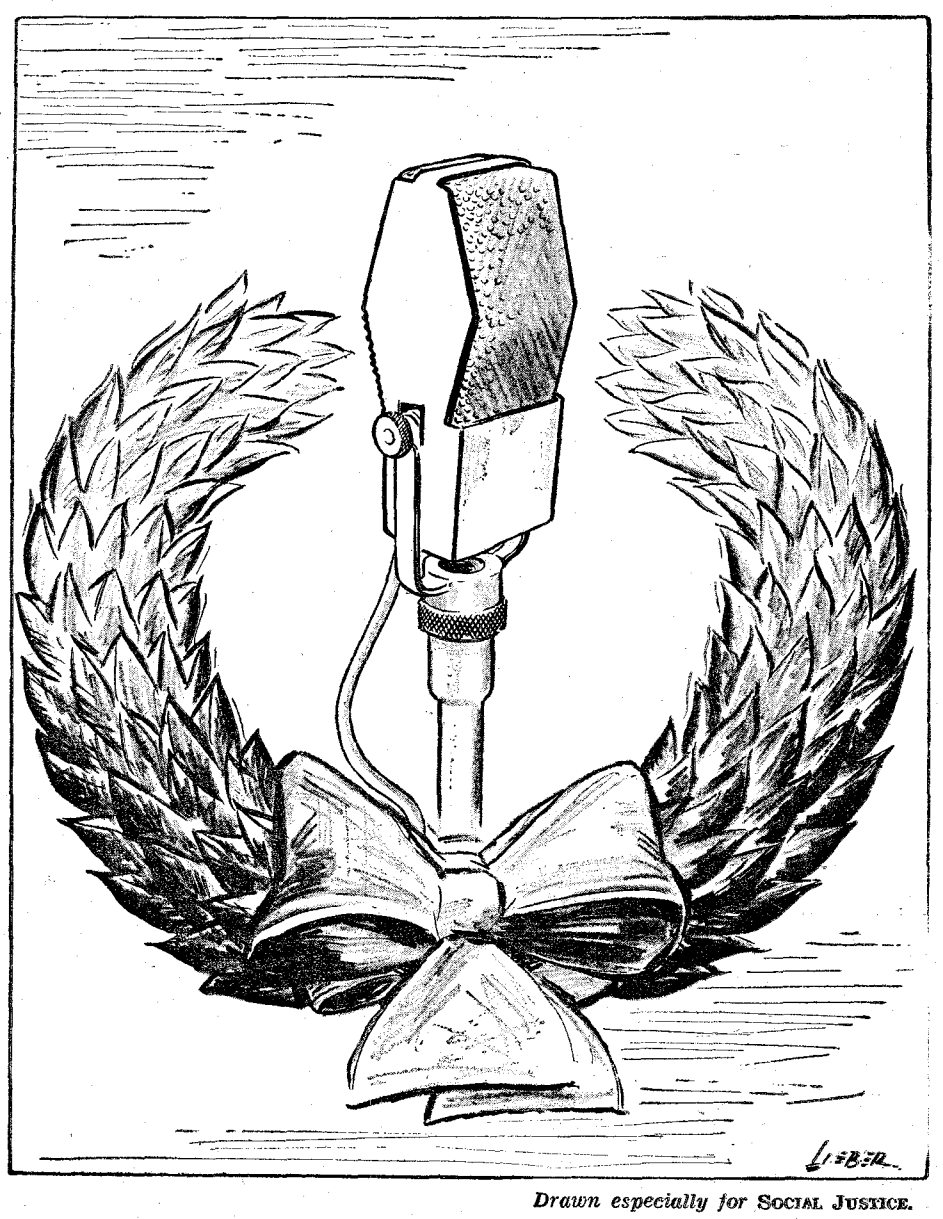
Furthermore, in an interview given out by the archbishop, and not subsequently corrected, the impression has been given that the archbishop of Detroit—if not the Catholic Church officially — does not disapprove of the C. I. O.

Father Coughlin and the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE know too much about the C. I. O. to lend themselves to any such "approval."

Alien international bankers, Communists, exploiting industrialists and racketeer labor agitators, have fought for years to "silence" Father Coughlin. Many bishops of the Roman Catholic church (though not for the same reasons) have also insisted that Father Coughlin be taken off the air.

The late Bishop Gallagher, by whose order Father Coughlin undertook to broadcast the popes' encyclicals, withstood them all. The reasons for his position were admirably set forth in an Easter sermon which SOCIAL JUSTICE reproduces on this page. The late bishop's personal appreciation of his radio priest also appears.

In the words of the bishop "until a lawful superior rules otherwise, I stand steadfastly behind this priest."



Drawn especially for SOCIAL JUSTICE.

"I Made No Mi

THE age long problem of man's relationship with his fellowman is as active and seemingly insoluble as it was under the Pharaohs with their hewers of wood and drawers of water. The nations of antiquity solved it temporarily through the institution of slavery. It is true that under the pretense of lifting the yoke of oppression from the shoulders of men, formal slavery has been outlawed, but in its place a more subtle kind of slavery has been invented by the everlasting selfishness of godless men.

Under the guise of progress, a nefarious system of taxation has made it well-nigh impossible for a man to own his home or to retain his farm. Under this same guise wicked exploiters have invented a new kind of slavery known as industrial enslavement. While upon our statute books the illegality of usury has been cited, nevertheless a more cunning kind of usury has been invented to effect the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few.

The revival, therefore, of this new kind of slavery, which has stealthily been advanced upon us since the sixteenth century, has forced those who still cling to the principles of Christian charity and Christian justice to regard the solution and effacement of enslavement as the most momentous problem of the hour.

If society is to be preserved, the rugged individualism of this new paganism must be abandoned.

The Church Militant, as usual, has risen to the occasion. In the earliest days the Catholic Church insisted on the brotherhood of man as opposed to human subservience. First, the Apostles preached against the dominating passions of greed, of lust and of worldliness which made men slaves to sin. Next, their preaching resulted in the downfall of an empire that had been dedicated to the deification of wealth and power symbolized in an emperor.

In time the fruits of this teaching became manifest in the Ages of

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Father Coughlin's Position

ke in Putting Him Before the Microphone" — *Bishop Gallagher*

· wealth decentralized, happy and contented, :y and ruthless domina- ɔth destroyed—at least The laws of the Church ıe economic life. The loped the handicrafts. hours of labor were

ıally the Age of Faith d by the Age of Reason. was superseded by the e protector of rights, ɣidual began to struggle under a new system of ɔmpetition accompanied ıed freedom in industry. was evidenced by the School, which rose to ts economic philosophy aterialism and to en- erty rights above human

an the exploitation of d the entrenchment of e new capitalist main- the many existed for d that all profit must e investor.

ɔaneous with this school dustrial Revolution, the factory system and the realignment of human ss production appeared with its inevitable dis- human labor. Quickly multiplication of mil- d the material debase- man beings under an ystem where poverty ıe midst of plenty.

ɡreat voice to be raised ınreasonable system was ıop Ketteler. He had e sociological principles ıas Aquinas respecting theory of property and ı duty of charity. In Doctor of the Middle er found the real an- ɣ economic and social ɔresent day.

eo-paganism was ad- the protection of gov- ıose chief function ap- e the propaganda of ɔuses which were thinly the cloak of culture, any learned priests and laymen ho devoted their time to social and onomic science" for the purpose adapting to modern needs the ıchanging and unchangeable doc- ine of the Church." I quote his ɔrds:

"The Church uses her efforts, not only to enlighten the mind, but to direct by her precepts, the life and conduct of each and all. The Church improves and bet- ters the conditions of the work- ingmen by means of numerous ɔrganizations . . . With zeal and erudition did numerous bishops ɔf the Catholic world interpret and comment upon the social doctrine of the Encyclical letter ɔf Leo XIII and apply it accord- ng to the mind and instructions ɔf the Holy See, to the special circumstances of the various na- ions."

Pope's Letter Is der to Clergy

n this letter the Pope was not ting an essay. **He was giving or- s!**

t is this letter which covered, in ıeral, the rights and duties of all sses of society. It discussed very nkly Socialism, Communism and Leo XIII at length was forced to speak.

Thus came the "Rerum Novarum," a most important document, which epitomized the Christian principles of capital and labor, of wealth and distributive justice.

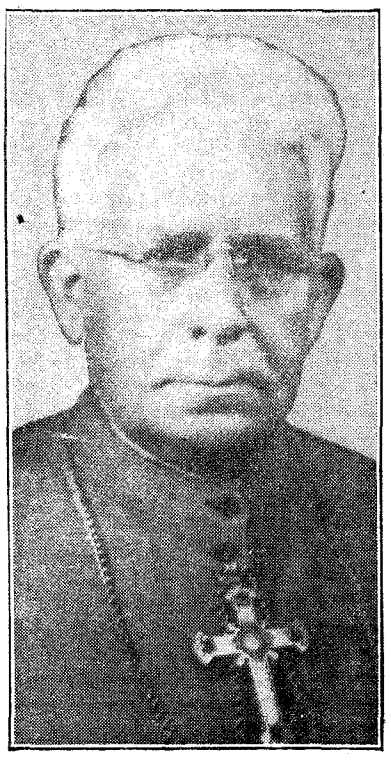
Relatively few persons within the faith studied this encyclical letter. It had little or no influence among those outside. Seldom did it reach an employer. In fine, the doctrines of Leo were not propagated effectively, as evidenced by the worst war the world has known, which grew out of industrial competition.

The present Pontiff, Pius XI, in 1931, was forced to reiterate the doctrine published by Leo XIII. Thus was given to us the "Quadragesimo Anno" by a leader who feared a revolution unless the malpractices of capitalism were immediately rectified.

However, **little was done to popularize the principles of this encyclical until the advent of Father Coughlin.**

It required both the genius and the method of Father Coughlin to bring these teachings into the homes of the people. Only one man in the United States, or for that matter in the whole world, seemingly dared to teach the people the principles which were contained in the "Rerum Novarum" and "Quadragesimo Anno" — *the* principles in which was contained the true solution to the problems of the present economic and social order.

Father Coughlin preached. Sunday after Sunday, millions of interested listeners returned to their radio sets to drink in more and more of a doctrine which, up to that time, **had been withheld from them.** Who understood the morals of money until this priest had spoken? Who understood the hidden usury of modern banking or the immorality of nonproductive bonds until the pastor of the Shrine of the Little Flower had made these questions plain? Who among all of us understood or



grasped the frightful situation in this nation? Who until this man, in language, in logic, and in method comprehended by all, convinced the nation of the necessity of re-establishing Christian philosophy in place of paganism? Who convinced the nation that Christian justice should replace exploitation, the fruits of which it was experiencing?

While a few hundred literati pondered upon the niceties of Leo and of Pius, as though they had been written for metaphysical discussion behind the cloistered walls of a classroom; while pedantic groups here and there discussed the formation of erudite societies to propagate the truths enunciated in the "Rerum Novarum," this priest, Father Coughlin, single-handed, succeeded in teaching the great mass of the American people the very principles which were still being academically discussed by mighty minds. Plain Christian philosophy was made still plainer to a truth-hungry people.

I recognize in Father Coughlin a keen intellect blessed with a thorough theological training and a sound philosophical grounding. Not only does he possess indomitable perseverance and warm enthusiasm in the pursuit of his work, but he brings to it a trained imagination, a wealth of rhetoric, and a sympathetic understanding of the human heart.

As a teacher of the masses, he is unrivaled because of that power of his for the pictorial, the graphic and the definite. He is an indefatigable worker. **I made no mistake and have never doubted my judgment in putting him before the microphone.**

One day I received a wire from a good friend of mine in the priesthood. It read, "Take that heretic off the air." I wired back, "Prove your heresy!"

Father Coughlin has accomplished much, particularly for the future of mankind and the future of the Church.

I do not term him a national leader, but I prefer to regard him as a world leader. His arguments cannot be refuted nor can his method be withstood.

Had he lived in Russia before the Revolution and had he possessed the radio facilities, there would probably be no Communism, no atheism, no "League of the Godless" there today. He has dedicated his ministry to the future of mankind and to his Church. He has taught Christian principles and Catholic truth.

+ Michael J. Gallagher
Bishop of Detroit.

capitalism. In this letter the Pope levied seven specific indictments against the capitalist economic order, the chief of which were, **first, the concentration of wealth and second, the control of money and credit in the hands of a few individuals.**

In this same letter Pius XI demanded that all classes of men be organized and trained by their own members. I quote:

"It is your chief duty (Bishops) and that of your clergy, to seek diligently, to select prudently, and to train fittingly, these lay apostles amongst workingmen and amongst employers. **No easy task is here imposed upon the clergy. Wherefore, all candidates for the sacred priesthood must be adequately prepared to meet it by intense study of social matter.**"

Later in this letter he continues:

"In truth the world nowadays has sore need of valiant soldiers of Christ, who strain every thew and sinew to preserve the human frailty from the dire havoc which would befall it were the teachings of the gospel to be flouted, and a social order permitted to prevail which spurns no less the laws of nature than those of God.

"For herself, the Church of Christ built upon the solid rock has nothing to fear, for she knows that the gates of hell shall not prevail against her. The experience of centuries has taught her that storms, even the most violent, pass, leaving her stronger and triumphantly victorious. But her maternal bosom cannot but be stirred at the thought of the countless ills which tempests of the world occasion to so many thousands; at the thought above all, of the immense spiritual evils which result, entailing the eternal ruin of so many souls redeemed by the Blood of Christ. No stone then must be left unturned to avert these grave misfortunes from human society . . . Let, then, all men of good will stand united."

Fr. Coughlin on Air Before Encyclical

I received this Encyclical of Pius XI long after I had ordered Father Coughlin to preach the doctrines of the Church on the economic and social order.

The second question is this: What does the imprimatur mean? Does it mean that you, Bishop Gallagher, assumed responsibility for the opinions of the author?

From the earliest centuries the Church has protected the writings of her children from error in matters of faith and morals. To secure this protection she refuses the "imprimatur" to any writing which may be regarded as directly or indirectly an attack on faith or morals. This type of censorship applies alike to both the writings of the laity and of the clergy. In the writings of the clergy, however, much may be assumed. The training of the priest, the subject matter with which he deals and his mentality are all elements which ordinarily, one might presume, would entitle the clergy to the "imprimatur." But the fact is that clergy and laity alike submit to a censorship if their publications are to receive circulation.

The "imprimatur" literally means "Let it be printed." It does not mean that the censor or the bishop agrees with everything to which he has given his imprimatur. Indeed every fiction is subject to censorship.

"Imprimatur" Often Misunderstood

To ask, then, whether my "imprimatur" means that I agree or that the Church agrees, with everything to which my imprimatur is given is a catch question similar to the question, "Have you stopped beating your wife yet?"

If I answer "Yes" I am stating an untruth. If I answer "No," the inference is forced that neither I nor the Church agree with Father Coughlin. The truth is **the "imprimatur" is the right to print, the sanction to print.** It so happens in the case of Father Coughlin's addresses that I not only find in them nothing against faith and morals, but I do most heartily approve their content. It is a content based on the very truths, the moral truths, found in the Old Testament; the truths taught by Christ, taught down through the centuries, and recently incorporated in the encyclicals of the Popes which I have directed him to preach.

Question number three: Does Father Coughlin, in his radio addresses represent the American hierarchy?

Answer: No, Father Coughlin, in his addresses, does not represent the American hierarchy. Some of the American hierarchy are opposed to his doctrine; some are opposed to his method; some are opposed to him personally. But neither do I represent the American hierarchy.

Attests Ecclesiastical Regularity of Priest

Father Coughlin represents the social and economic doctrines of Christianity as gleaned from the Scriptures, from the teachings of Christ, from the doctors of the Church and particularly from the two pontiffs, Leo XIII and Pius XI. He speaks on behalf of the millions who are denied their just share in the goods of this world. He represents, however, one member of the hierarchy. It is myself.

Question number four: Does Fa-

(Continued on Page 10)

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Ante-Bellum Labor Joined Nat'l Union

(Continued from Page 7)

bering in their membership every element of early radicalism.

The Marxian Socialists, the English Chartists, the French Communards, the Russian Nihilists concentrated their efforts in a labor society constituted of the German refugees, the Irish immigrants and other great groups who made up the labor population in the northern states.

Obviously so many schools of thought and so many national concepts and so many destructive philosophies marked early American leadership that no thought of the genuine interests of labor was paramount in the organization plans of the pre-Civil War period.

Then came the war! The tremendous program of war production called to the factories of America the men from the farms of the Old and New World. Living costs rose to unprecedented levels and labor paid, as it always pays, with its sweat and its blood for war. With no bargaining power dreamed of, with no common association, and with no common leadership to guide labor, the crafts advanced in membership four-fold as the necessity for protection dictated organization.

Confronted with the lack of leadership, with a hostile press, with a black list on the part of manufacturers, with prison bars for the agitator and with starvation for the humble man that asserted himself, American labor struggled against the influence of a radical on the one hand and the influence of intrenched wealth as represented by the banks, the press and the clergy on the other hand.

Labor had no treasury; it had no trained leaders. The Marxian Socialists were the best trained in America. The alien influence dominated and the craft union was the only device. Yet Sylvis, the strict unionist, worked on despite lack of capital, lack of technical direction and lack of competitive ability in a struggle with management.

The National Labor Union was formed attempting to amalgamate the early craft unions of the day. It abandoned the economic approach for a partial use of government as a device with which to carry out its programs.

It advocated Chinese exclusion, the universal eight-hour day and a National Labor Bureau.

Chinese exclusion was passed, the eight-hour day has long been adopted and the National Labor Bureau has become a cabinet portfolio. Yet the locals of the National Labor Union became interested in local affairs and in municipal politics, thus disorganization crept in. Skilled craftsmen more and more abandoned the Utopias of radicals and set down to concentrate their efforts on unionism which was the first step of progress in the long march of labor emancipation.

W. H. Sylvis retired from the leadership of labor into a political job in the labor bureau he had helped to create, and the first amalgamation of free labor in America—namely, the "National Labor Union"—ceased to function by the year 1872.

Editor's Note: Mr. Ward's article next week will deal with "The Noble Order of the Knights of Labor."

EYES *and* EARS

(Continued from Page 4)

President Roosevelt is anxious to involve this nation in foreign entanglements which have the European and Asiatic powers on the very threshold of a war which promises to be even more devastating than the Great War.

He says that he is interested in peace, but that America must "actively engage in the search for peace."

Every man who is qualified to speak on this subject knows that the British, French and Russian governments are only waiting for the assurance of American "sympathy and cooperation" to go to war for the purpose of stamping out Fascism—the only effective check to the spreading of Communism throughout Europe, Asia and the entire world.

And to thwart this war-bent madness of the "have" nations of Europe, President Roosevelt plans to give them the very "dogs of war" for which they have long been dickering.

Make no mistake about it, "the dogs of war" which Britain, France and Russia want, are your own sons, Mr. American.

Roosevelt is giving the war mongers of Europe precisely what they want and need to precipitate general warfare—but he promises peace and, like a perfervid Don Quixote, says that the Rooseveltian "ego" will preserve peace.

"I" learned all about it in 1913 to 1921. "I" know how to go to war for peace. The wily diplomats of the ancient citadels of wiliness in diplomacy will not make fools of you again, my fellow citizens. The Rooseveltian "ego" stands solidly as your safeguard.

* * *

In dealing with "front man" Sirovich in this column last week, we lost sight of one of the essential links in the chain of Anglo-Saxonism which is pledged, Mr. Sirovich's own words, to "the continuation of the process begun by the Reformation" under the standard of the New Deal.

You will recall that we quoted the pro-British statements of Sirovich and the president as follows:

Sirovich:

"We are a part and parcel of the Anglo-Saxon civilization, of which we are all proud and which we all want to see perpetuated. The fall of the British Empire would be a terrible catastrophe for Anglo-Saxon civilization."

Roosevelt (more guardedly):

"No one cherishes more deeply than I the civil and religious liberties achieved by so much blood and anguish through the many centuries of Anglo-American history."

Now to fill in our oversight and make the chain of Anglo-Saxonism complete.

We quote Hugo L. Black's speech as published from the minutes of a Ku Klux Klan convention held at Birmingham, Alabama — a speech made after Black had been nominated to the Senate of the United States.

Black:

"I desire to impress upon you (Ku Kluxers), as representatives of the real Anglo-Saxon sentiment that must and will control the destinies of the Stars and Stripes, that I want your counsel."

The Black link completes the circle of Anglo-Saxonism.

Sirovich—Roosevelt — Black—they are agreed that we are all Anglo-Saxons, British in other words.

Does that explain for you why the president is now beating the tom-toms of war and promising the blood of our young men to the British-dominated League of Nations?

Late Bishop Gallagher Defended Fr. Coughlin *Continued*

(Continued on Page 9)

ther Coughlin represent the Catholic Church?

Answer: In the sense that the Head of the Church has singled him out as the **only** teacher of economic and social science in its relationship to moral law—why of course not. **Every priest in the world has his identical instructions through the bishops from the Holy See.**

In the sense that he is an authorized priest of the Catholic Church, yes, Father Coughlin does represent the Catholic Church. He was ordained to preach the word of God and its interpretation as found in the Pope's letters. Father Coughlin offends many because he is a representative of the Catholic Church, and like Paul of old, has "received the right hand of fellowship" with the injunction that he "be mindful of the poor which he is always careful to do."

As a representative of the Church he speaks in the name of the Church. He knows one of the signs of Christ's mission, namely, "the poor have the gospel preached to them."

I know this question comes from timid souls who fear Father Coughling's identity with the Church.

No Persecution From Social Justice

Let no Catholic worthy of the name seek to disassociate Father Coughlin from the Catholic Church. **If persecution come, it will come from atheistic communism or from unbridled individualism or from immoral capitalism, not from social justice!** It is this justice that Father Coughlin represents.

Question number five: Is not Father Coughlin's work personal? Are not his opinions and interpretations of papal documents his own?

Answer: Once more such questions are tricky, unsympathetic, or openly hostile by their very implications. Father Coughlin's work in a sense is personal. The very nature of the work which Father Coughlin carries on makes it a most personal thing. His addresses carry not only the truths of revealed religion, the great moral laws of his Church, but also his individual application in the economic and social field of many of these moral laws. His addresses also carry his personal opinions.

For example, his belief in Roosevelt was a personal belief. Certainly it had no part or parcel in the encyclical that I have mentioned or in the truths of revealed religion. His judgments are necessarily personal judgments, but they are absolutely essential in a leadership which would attempt to estimate the ratio of our nation's debt to our nation's wealth or to set a just rate of interest on mortgaged property.

Pope Goes to Basis Of Money Power

But in another sense, I may answer this question. Father Coughlin's work is personal. Personal to the degree that he has obeyed the command of the Holy Father Leo XIII and **"thrown into conflict all the energy of his mind and all the strength of his endurance."** He is distinguished, I believe, in this.

He has taken, however, the encyclicals of the Popes, written in language clear as the noonday sun, written for the average priest to read and immediately understand; written, not in obscure metaphor or parable, but as he who runs may read; written to be privately interpreted **in each nation of the world by the faithful of that nation.** For example, when the Holy Father states that wealth is concentrated into the hands of the few, **does private opinion vary this fact?**

Let me develop this point for a moment. Let me take one specific example, the example of the concentration of wealth into the hands of a few and the evils which grow from this concentration. On this subject the Supreme Pontiff, Pius XI, writes as follows:

"Not alone is wealth accumulated, but immense power and despotic economic domination are concentrated in the hands of the few, and those few are frequently not the owners, but only the trustees and directors of invested funds, who administer them at their good pleasure.

"This power becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able also to govern credit and determine its allotment, for that reason supplying, so to speak, the life blood to the entire economic body, and grasping as it were, in their hands, the very soul of production so that no one dare breathe against their will."

To interpret privately and to apply the language of the encyclical is the right and duty of Father Coughlin as he fulfills his obligations as citizen and priest in attempting to correct the evils of a privately owned, centralized banking system. Nor is he entering into politics. **The right to correct an evil is neither Democratic nor Republican.**

Fr. Coughlin Speaks For Simple Justice

Moreover, Father Coughlin is accused of stirring class against class. In truth he speaks for simple justice. He pleads that it be extended to the poor to whom it has been so grossly denied. He knows that it is the duty of government to govern on behalf of the poor because, in this same encyclical to which I have referred so many times today, the doctrine which Father Coughlin preaches is laid down, namely that government should be solicitous for the poor because, as it is witnessed, the rich have ample means to protect themselves.

I know the power that in the past, won this battle for the banking interests. It is a power that today gladly would endow, if it could, a majority of the members of this Congress with five million dollars each to keep the control of money and the allotment of credit in private hands. **Nor would these money lords and robber barons stop with the defilement of the majesty of the state, but willingly would they go into the very ranks of the clergy, into the sanctuary of the Church, there to find anew a Judas willing to sell his soul for 30 pieces of silver.**

Let me repeat. I pronounce Father Coughlin sound in doctrine, able in its application and interpretation. Freely I give him my "imprimatur" on his written word and freely I give my approval on the spoken word. May both be circulated without objection throughout the land.

Under my jurisdiction, he preaches the just codes of the Old Law and Its Commandments. He teaches Christ and the Fathers and the Doctors of the Church. He preaches the encyclicals and applies them as he has been ordered to do.

Remember the words of St. Paul: "There is neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, male or female, but you are all one in Christ Jesus, Our Lord."

Until a lawful superior rules otherwise, I stand steadfastly behind this priest, Father Coughlin, encouraging him to do the will of God as he sees it and as I see it, each according to his lights.

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Children of Present Can't Hope to Escape Triple Regimentation

(Continued from Page 1)

ports of the Comptroller of the Currency boast of the "few bank failures in the last two years."

Economic security is being reflected in legislation providing old-age pensions, the right of collective bargaining and the insurance of bank deposits. **But economic security is not being reflected in the real income of either the farmer or the laborer.**

The living annual wage for labor is still advocated only from Royal Oak, Michigan, and the cost of production plus a profit for the farmer certainly is a far-off dream as cotton goes below 8 cents a pound to the ruination of the South and likewise to the ruination of every cotton textile factory in the country.

Financial regimentation into an army of debtors is the future of America unless wealth ceases to be concentrated into the hands of the few through the loans of fiction money at usurious interest to finance the farms and homes of the nation.

Regimentation of Industry Certain

The growth of modern industrial corporations to the point where one-twentieth of 1 per cent of the corporations in America own today practically 50 per cent of the corporate assets is further evidence of regimentation.

This tendency, if it means anything, means that in one more generation the small corporation is virtually to be wiped out and industrial competition well nigh eliminated. Already a frightful competitive struggle between the 200 great corporations which today boast half the corporate wealth of America is obvious.

The railroads seem destined to government ownership. The great utilities already are threatened with annihilation by government domination. Monopoly characterizes many others of the 200 leaders.

Industrial regimentation through the growth of monopoly indicates that the child born today is virtually destined to work for the government of the United States, on the one hand—either in the affairs of government or rails or utilities—or, on the other hand, the child born today is destined to work for a little handful of industrial corporations which may be left in 1958.

Paternalism is definitely with us. The writer has on his desk concrete evidence of the extent of governmental paternalistic care over the lives of its citizens.

Consider the titles of books issued by the government of the United States:

"A Mother Talks to Her Daughter."
"A Father Talks to His Son."
"Infant Care."
"The Child From One to Six."
"Child Management."

All are pamphlets issued out of the United States Department of Labor!

Consider the activities of the federal government in regimenting the lives of the people:

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration controls acreage under production which will feed the people, and by such control seeks to regulate the prices of agricultural commodities.

The Bureau of Animal Husbandry seeks to control the livestock that will go into the meats on the tables of the people.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine contributes its service to the plant life of America.

The Food and Drug Administration approves the preparations designed as nutriment or as medicines.

The federal government Market News Service brings quotations on commodity prices to the farmer.

The Weather Bureau aids shipping and now particularly air transportation.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce supplies studies in the field of trade.

The Light House Service is rendered navigation by the Department of Commerce.

Boats are inspected.

Employment bureaus are federally owned.

The telegraph and telephone companies are federally controlled.

Not only federal public works are instituted but federal funds are available for the rebuilding of our cities.

Federal housing projects are instituted for slum clearance.

The mortgages on homes are now owned by the federal government.

Hospitalization is carried on at federal cost for millions of our citizens.

The security markets are under federal control.

Old-age and the unemployed are subject to a pension system.

A vast army of secret service officials serve not only the Department of Justice, but practically every department of the federal government.

We mention these because in 1788, when the government of the United States was first placed in operation under the Constitution, **not one of these functions was dreamed of.**

From the pre-natal care to the burial of the veteran in the federal cemetery at Arlington, paternalism affects the lives of every citizen of the United States.

Social Justice Councils will oppose the **spirit of regimentation,** whether it comes from the financial centers, or from industry, or from government itself.

The truth is that paternalism has just started in America. The long list of federal services outlined above is to be supplemented by new bills for the regulation of hours of labor, of wages, of new allotments for agricultural crops in the special session of Congress to be convened November 15.

Without looking into the crystal or lifting the veil on the future, the child born today will be regimented into the debtor class by the banking interests, into an employe of 1 out of 20 great monopolies when he reaches the age of 21 years, and from this day until the day of his death he will be subjected to a type of governmental control undreamed of by the founders of the government and undreamed of even by the keen students of social problems today.

—From St. Louis Post Duspatch.

"Taking It Right Away"

Council Urges Black Resign

Social Justice Publishing Co.
Royal Oak
Michigan.

Gentlemen:

The following telegram was elected to be sent by our Council. Will you please PUBLISH same?

It is as follows:

President Roosevelt
Washington, D. C.

In view of public evidence and in the interest of social justice and American patriotism we urge you to seek the resignation of Supreme Court Justice Black. We also insist on non-interference with foreign nations. It is not our business how other nations affect invested interests of Americans who chose other localities than ours for their personal gain.

Trusting you will give this your immediate attention, we remain

Yours for social justice,

Jefferson-Gravois Social Justice Council
Francis F. De Moor
Secretary.
St. Louis, Mo.

Social Justice Contest Chance To Study Country

To be a citizen of a great republic like the United States and not KNOW one's country, its present and its past, is like standing in a gorgeous forest without seeing its beauty.

Every American citizen should be able to carry on an intelligent conversation about his or her country; should have no difficulty in discussing live questions of a social or economic nature which bears on the United States and the needs and desires of the American people.

It is to build up a more general knowledge of our country that SOCIAL JUSTICE began its great, nation-wide **"KNOW AMERICA" Contest** now drawing to its close. It has long been recognized by educators that the question and answer method of teaching is most effective. The mind of every normal person is quickened when a question is put to it. A mind possessing only a fair knowledge of our country can readily select the proper answer to a question about America from a suggested list of right and wrong responses.

This is why that in our first contest, **"KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE,"** the prize-winners were representative of many degrees of education, or lack of it, and of many life pursuits.

Any reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE can win the Grand Prize of $2,750.00 in our second great competition. It is really hard to understand how any reader of this national weekly review can glance over the list of 355 prizes totaling $7,750.00, see how easy it is to set down the proper answer to the simple questions, and fail to enter the contest.

There is another important point. When you become a contestant and obtain the new yearly subscriber as required by the rules, you are taking a personal part in spreading the great doctrine of social justice throughout the United States. Our great leader wishes to increase by every honest means the circulation of SOCIAL JUSTICE. This contest is one of the methods being used. It is especially appealing to our host of readers because it combines for each contestant the opportunity of helping to bring Father Coughlin's humane social and economic teachings to new people with the chance to win fortune by so doing.

There are only a few weeks left. The way to become a contestant is to fill out the "Past Pictures" coupon appearing in today's contest announcement, mail it to the Contest Editor and in a few days all past picture questions will be received by you. Nothing will then remain except for you to spend an hour or so on serious thought about conditions in your country, set down your solutions and send them in together with one new yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Easy, isn't it? **Do it today.**

Sixth Principle ---*Continued*

(Continued from Page 6)

is considered by all historians to be one of the profoundest conspirators against the state.

Adam Weishaupt, founder of communistic philosophy, was always amply supplied with funds from the wealthy.

WERE we plotting the downfall of America, were we upholding the lies of Communism and half-truths of Socialism or a dictatorship or anarchy, we would re-read the history of all social revolutions, look for the international banker, and then salute the Federal Reserve System.

To create unemployment is the first principle of Communism from Adam Weishaupt to Lenin.

To make misery, starvation and dire poverty the lot of the masses, is written in large, bold type on the first page of the grammar of anarchy.

To make agriculture so unprofitable as to over-populate our cities with idle rural laborers has been a policy laid down in every catechism of discontent from the "Illuminati" of the twelfth century to the red agitator of the twentieth.

To let atheism rise against religion; anarchy against government and famine against the people is taught in the kindergartens of the Communists.

Finally, to open wide the gulf between the little group of the very wealthy, and the teeming masses of the workers—pitiless, propertyless, but never conscienceless—that is the program of destruction.

Go into the banks of the nation—into the Federal Reserve Banks, if you will, and find the agricultural loan policy. See if it helps to make farms unproductive and, therefore, send idle rural laborers to over-populate our cities of discontent.

We must abolish the privately owned Federal Reserve System and recover the people's power over money—currency money and credit money—recapture the power our forefathers gave us.

Unless this is accomplished, there is little hope for a just and living annual wage, for economic security, or for lifting the cross of depression from our shoulders!

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Price War Is Effect of Control

Restriction Will Create New Scarcity

Consumers and Retailers Protest Prices Caused By Last Crop Control; Meat Highest in Years

With the increasing cost of food prices, consumers and retailers are talking of taking things into their own hands. Retail meat markets and restaurants, which no longer find it profitable to sell a steak, blame the large packing concerns for over-emphasis of drouth effects, claiming that the packers bought up all available animals and have now resorted to price-fixing. Consumer groups in the east and in California, threaten meat strikes against rising prices.

A unique worry faced greater New York City early this month when 5,000 Kosher meat shops threatened to close shop recently in protest against the Department of Agriculture which, the kosher butchers' federation believed, could intervene and perhaps do something about the costs. The Jewish federation serves a total of approximately 2 million consumers, and its threatened action would create a minor catastrophe for the wholesalers and packers.

The following figures published by the Department of Public Markets, Weights and Measures, shows the increase in meat prices over last year.

The cost per pound for meats for the week of October 1, 1936, is shown in comparison with that for the corresponding week of 1937.

	1936	1937
BEEF		
Rib roast	.29	.43
Sirloin roast	.38	.50
Chuck roast	.26	.36
Porterhouse steak	.47	.61
Sirloin steak	.39	.52
Round steak	.39	.51
Chuck steak	.24	.33
PORK		
Hams, smoked	31	.32
Loins	.33	.39
Center chops	.41	.48
End chops	.32	.35
VEAL		
Legs and rump	.30	.33
Loin chops	.46	.53
Breast	.18	.21
Shoulder	.25	.25
Cutlets	.56	.58
LAMB		
Leg	.28	.33
Loin chops	.47	.50
Should chops	.24	.37
Rib chops	.40	.42
Breast	.12	.15
Fores	.20	.23
POULTRY		
Roasting chicken	.37	.40
Broiling chicken	.30	.39
Duck	.23	.26
Fowl	.31	.33

The increase in poultry costs was more a sympathetic price rise, than one caused by shortage. The bureau of agricultural economics reported that beef prices in Chicago during the last week in September had reached the highest price since 1920.

The scarcity, which is to blame for the alarming costs, is directly attributable to the combination of two causes — the drouth, and the curtailment program of the A. A. A.

The drouth, not anticipated by the agricultural department would have caused in normal production years, a less than average yield. Combined with the curtailment plan of the A. A. A. which was based on an average harvest to begin with, the drouth brought about the scarcity now evinced by protests from every corner of the nation.

With the decrease in production, farmers on the drouth land unable to feed their livestock, were compelled to sell the animals for whatever they would bring. This year's abundant corn crop however, again finds farmers hopefully preparing for a good animal market for next year.

Meanwhile, behind the scenes, the administration is planning, in the special November 15 session of Congress if necessary, to carry through a compulsory program of crop control. It is entirely possible that enactment of the control bill will also be made compulsory.

Consistency should require that the consumers and retailers now striking against high prices, unite and evince as much energy in helping the farmer to oppose another, more rigid system of crop control —the ultimate cause of their high meat prices—as they have in protesting the effects of the last control program.

For if the proposed production control plan is enacted, the consumer may again expect to find himself in a price war in another two years from now.

Some New York markets refused to close shop recently in the meat price war started by an organization of kosher butchers. These Jewish picketeers are protesting the refusal of an East Side shop to join in their strike to make packers reduce the wholesale prices of meats. Many New York restaurants no longer serve beef on their menus. Acme Newspicture.

Official Buck Passing Finally Ends Alaska Wheat 'Mystery'

"Who's to Blame for The Mistake?" Discovered At Last by Reporter In Washington

Colonists living in Alaska's Matanuska Valley, who planted "spring" wheat several months ago, only to learn in July that the seed wheat sent to the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corp., had been winter wheat, were never told actually why the error was made, or who was to blame.

The incident was hushed and no announcement of any kind as to the responsibility of the error was made. A reporter from the Chicago Tribune recently sought to uncover the half year old mystery, and recounts his travels from one buck-passing government agency to another in search of the party responsible for this particular bit of discouragement to the colonists.

"Inquiry was first made in the ornate office of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, who is usually responsible for seed shipments to farmers. The secretary himself could not be disturbed, but his assistant, James D. Le Cron, hastily disclaimed any responsibility for the department of agriculture.

"He flipped the ball deftly to Milo Perkins, formerly of the Resettlement Administration, now assistant administrator of the Farm Security administration. Mr. Perkins might know, Mr. Le Cron calculated.

"Mr. Le Cron commented, however, that the error was a pretty small one in his opinion.

Rather a Minor Matter

"'Your paper has descended to picking on rather minor matters, hasn't it?' he asked.

"The reporter refrained from the obvious answer that the Alaska colonists probably did not consider it a minor incident, and hastened off through endless corridors, to find Mr. Perkins. The latter was not available and a secretary referred the inquirer to the F. C. A. publicity agent, Jack Fisher.

"'We had nothing to do with that matter,' said Fisher firmly.

"With the technique of a Slinging Sam Baugh he rifled the ball to Harry Hopkins, W. P. A. administrator, one of the government's best pass receivers. Hopkins was the man to see, said Mr. Fisher.

A 30 Yard Buck Pass

"At W. P. A. headquarters Mr. Hopkins referred the question to his own publicity department, where Truman Felt supplied information together with a stout denial that W. P. A. was responsible for the wrong seed shipment.

"Mr. Felt dug a telegram out of the files which offered an explanation. It was addressed to Lawrence Westbrook, Washington representative of the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corp., which operates the Matanuska colony. It told all about the seed shipment.

"'Westbrook is your man,' said Mr. Felt with obvious relief. Mr. Westbrook is not a federal official, although he is indirectly on the federal payroll, receiving his salary from the Alaska corporation which is financed by government funds.'

"It was a pretty 30 yard pass by Mr. Felt and it settled squarely in Mr. Westbrook's arms. Located in his office Mr. Westbrook said:

"'That was a very small affair. The purchasing office at Seattle advertised for Siberian or Russian wheat with a note "State kind bid on." Through an error the kind was not stated on the bids and the purchasing office accepted the low bid. Red Russian winter wheat was shipped.'

"'However, an adjustment will be made with those colonists who feel themselves injured by reason of planting the wheat for chicken feed or other purposes for which winter wheat will not serve.'

"'But who was actually responsible for the error?' Mr. Westbrook was asked. 'Who controls the purchasing office?'

"'The department of the interior,' said Mr. Westbrook, getting off the neatest toss of the day. By this time dusk had descended, government offices were closed, and the weary inquirer called it a day."

Tenant Act Allocates $9,500,000

Figures for Individual States Show That Few Tenants Will Benefit Greatly from Act

The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act passed by the 75th Congress, provides that $10-million be spent to make farm tenants the owners of farms.

One of the four farm measures passed by this Congress, it will unfortunately effect little good for the farm population as a whole.

The distribution of the $9,500,000 available for farm tenancy during the first year gives some indication of the number of tenants which the U. S. can make into owners next year. These figures were prepared for Representative Edward T. Taylor, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, by M. L. Wilson, undersecretary of Agriculture.

State or Territory	Amount Allocated
Maine	$ 8,809
New Hampshire	3,836
Vermont	9,241
Massachusetts	6,995
Rhode Island	2,075
Connecticut	7,224
New York	77,003
New Jersey	17,764
Pennsylvania	119,303
Ohio	225,223
Indiana	186,324
Illinois	313,036
Michigan	110,391
Wisconsin	133,147
Minnesota	216,292
Iowa	331,832
Missouri	317,421
North Dakota	104,223
South Dakota	120,338
Nebraska	197,893
Kansas	214,044
Delaware	45,425
Maryland	11,681
District of Columbia	87
Virginia	214,822
West Virginia	100,214
North Carolina	529,694
South Carolina	407,787
Georgia	637,540
Florida	61,870
Kentucky	335,395
Tennessee	417,354
Alabama	617,990
Mississippi	643,153
Arkansas	489,504
Louisiana	378,395
Oklahoma	429,629
Texas	920,723
Montana	37,388
Idaho	39,201
Wyoming	12,000
Colorado	74,459
New Mexico	24,870
Arizona	12,315
Utah	14,238
Nevada	1,531
Washington	46,430
Oregon	37,315
California	91,327
Alaska	463
Hawaii	76,364
Puerto Rico	67,872
TOTALS—	
48 States	$9,355,301
3 Territories	$ 144,699
U. S. and Territories	$9,500,000

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The People Speak....

Well Worthy Of Study

To the Editor:

I read your paper with interest as it contains many articles with which I agree, especially those dealing with the monetary problem. I have been fighting along similar lines for many years and it sometimes gets very discouraging. It is a long, difficult task to educate the average American citizen as to his natural rights, but as I was once told, these are the only people we have, so we must do the best we can with them, and we must, therefore, have patience and perseverance in this war for economic equity.

I want to suggest that you give some special attention to the General Welfare Act of 1937, now before Congress. I am perfectly aware of the disruption and the discredit that has come to the plan on account of some of the activities of Dr. Townsend but many of us have withdrawn from his personal organization and are backing the plan, itself, which is in my opinion, well worth the study and careful consideration of any good American citizen, including all business and professional groups.

S. Howard Leech.
Balwin Park, Calif.

Must We Pay Opponents' Debts?

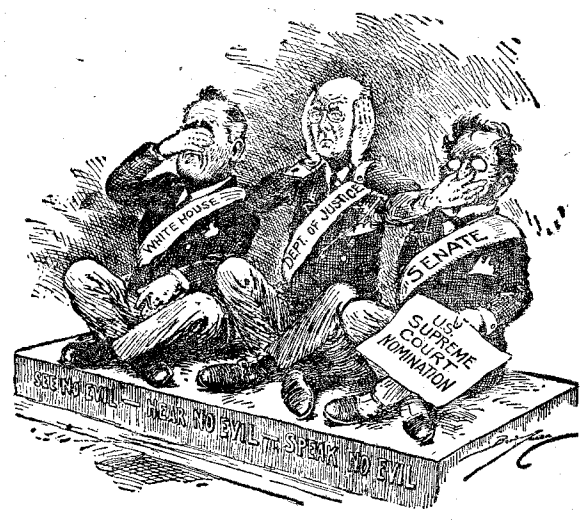
To the Editor:

On the subject of war debts, W. T. B. of Ontario writes that the United States should not expect payment of England's war debt in gold, but should accept commodities instead.

In another paragraph he writes, "It seems that Washington is owing England quite a small bill itself. This debt was contracted by the one-time Confederate States during your Civil War." Our Canadian friend misses the fact that the Confederate States were composed of those states that seceded from the Union. The United States could not logically be expected to pay the debts of a group of states which were at war with us.

—J. S. Hunter.
North Weymouth, Mass.

NEWS CARTOONS OF THE WEEK



—Washington Star.

"Courtesy" Confirmation

—From the Kansas City Star.

"If the Mountain Won't Come to Mahomet"

Government Employes Get One Exemption

To the Editor:

In SOCIAL JUSTICE for September 20, appeared the statement that government employes are exempt from the visits of the tax collector. I am sure that you do not intend to print incorrect statements and suggest a correction on the first page of your next issue.

Government employes pay the same taxes as every one else, with only one exception; they do not pay **state** income tax, and state employes do not have to pay **federal** income tax.

I am a government employe, and I wish that your statement were correct. I know for I am required to pay federal income tax as well as all other taxes applicable to any other citizen under like conditions.

—C. A. Lester.
Kansas City, Kan.

Do Our Readers Want Puzzles?

To the Editor:

I am submitting two suggestions for the improvement of SOCIAL JUSTICE, which, I believe, is one of the very best "news behind the news" papers in the country.

First: In the event of a contest, always print the coupon on the reverse side of the "People Speak" page, so that contestants who keep SOCIAL JUSTICE on file may have the whole of an important article.

Second: How about a crossword puzzle of social justice nature?

—James J. Hogan, Jr.
Troy, N. Y.

Slum Clearance Only for Prosperous

To the Editor:

Many people who resided in the buildings and who were evicted to make room for slum clearance in the Williamsburg area, have been greatly disappointed by promises made to them that they would be housed in better homes at a reasonable rate of rent.

Now they have discovered that the practice is not as it was shown them and has become a privileged proposition that only people with substantial income, bank accounts, and insurance, can occupy.

—Bernard Shevlin.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Protestant Follower Praises Obedience

To the Editor:

As I understand it, belonging to the Catholic Church is very much like belonging to a baseball league. As long as you keep to the training rules, get in at 9, and follow the leader, you are on the team. If you play against orders, regardless of the wisdom or folly of those orders, you are out of the game.

With that simile in mind, Father Coughlin could have no choice. However much we should like to have his league openly encourage him to speak his own thoughts, we must abide by and admire his sportsmanship in submitting to the rules of the game. Especially sportsmanlike in view of the fact that the present rules reverse the decision of other umpires.

We don't like it, but we know that he must obey the rules, stay in the league—play ball.

But let his followers not be discouraged. Even when his league loses, it will not mean the destruction of the merits of individual players.

—Protestant Follower.
Indianapolis. Ind.

Roman History Repeated Here

To the Editor:

The story of today is the story of the "Decline of the Roman Empire." It must be quoted to be appreciated.

"The decline in farming had gone on, and the land continued to pass over into the hands of the rich . . . they had destroyed the small independent farmers . . . the soil had gradually lost its fertility and become exhausted . . . finding the burden of taxes unbearable, most of the small farmers gave up the struggle. While not actually slaves, they were not free to leave or go where they pleased. Hosts of the country people forsook their fields and turned to the city for relief, no longer raising enough food to sustain itself properly. The scarcity was felt most severely in the great centers of population where prices had rapidly gone up.

"At the same time the business in the cities was also falling off. The country communities no longer possessed a numerous purchasing population. Hence the city manufacturers could not dispose of their products in the country. Their business rapidly declined and they discharged their workmen, who began to increase the masses of the unemployed. The cities became filled with shiftless people scrambling for a place in the waiting lines of the poor to whom the government distributed free grain, wine and meat. In order to pay for this, the taxes had constantly to be raised and the methods of collecting them became harsher and harsher. Marriages decreased and the population shrank.

"There was no law determining succession. Rude and barbarous soldiers became the chief controlling power. There were often several candidates fighting among themselves. All this caused infinite confusion and disorder.

"There was also the growing danger of foreign invaders.

"The forces of decline were swiftly bringing on a century of revolution which was to shipwreck the civilization of the world, in the army and in the government, the ignorant and often foreign masses were gaining control.

"For 50 years there was no public order. Life and prosperity were nowhere safe; robbery and murder were everywhere. The disorder and fighting between rivals hastened the ruin of all business until national bankruptcy ensued. In this tempest of anarchy, the civilization of the world fell into final ruin."

Can you cure mass stupidity or change history? **—K. E. Toomey.**

Let the 37-Million Take Care of It

To the Editor:

May I congratulate SOCIAL JUSTICE on its stand concerning the appointment of Senator Black to the Supreme Court. Opposed as we all are to this terrible appointment, I agree with you that, now that it has been confirmed, we should keep it forever as a monument to the pernicious result of a packed court.

I did not know, until I read SOCIAL JUSTICE for October 4, that the Klan affiliation had really been an issue in the Senate discussion preceding the confirmation of Justice Black. No wonder Mr. Black was in no hurry to make a comment on the Klan issue. If the Senate would confirm him even with the Klan evidence placed before it, he knew that he had nothing to fear from the people as a whole.

SOCIAL JUSTICE readers should appreciate your presentation of the voting records of the Senate on the motion to recommit the appointment for investigation and on the motion to approve the nomination.

There in black on white can be found the story of the American people's destiny. Our representatives in the Senate, with the happy exception of about 15, have reverted to their rubber-stamp policy, and our salvation is left to a single man —the president.

Of course, President Roosevelt showed his independence of the American people, by appointing a man **whose principles are offensive to 21 million Catholics, more than 4 million Jews, and almost 12 million Negroes.** Bad as that was, however, the final blow at the democracy of the situation was struck when these representatives of the people, in the popularly elected Senate, voted 63 to 16 to approve this man who at one time swore to oppose and in every way discriminate against 36,854,361 of his fellow Americans.

Let us hope that these 37 million Americans will make use of the sense they were born with, when they again receive an opportunity to deal with these, their locally elected, rubber-stamp representatives, at the polls. Many thanks to SOCIAL JUSTICE for giving us the whole story behind the Black confirmation.

J. A. Jackson.
Chicago, Ill.

Social Justice Seen as Educator

To the Editor:

This is to thank you for your check awarded me in your contest of **"Know Social Justice."** But still more do I thank you for the knowledge I have gained of social justice, through the medium of your paper, Father Coughlin's indispensable book on money, and his many radio talks in the past.

You have handed the American public, free of all charge, more valuable information on social justice and affairs in general, both national and international, than they had ever dreamed of possessing.

The rank and file of the nation have today been shaken into sensibility by your incredible disclosures, and long may you continue to serve the American people in your present greatness as an economic and social educator.

—M. Corley.
Kings Park, N. Y.

Farm Union Members Now in Politics

To the Editor:

A member of the National Farmers' Union, I attended in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, a New Deal job seekers' society, pretending to be a non-political Farmers' Union convention.

If compared to a baseball game, it was a New Dealer to bat, a New Dealer on deck, and a New Dealer in the hole, with a New Deal umpire giving bases on balls; all apparently having been well coached by our local New Deal prosecuting attorney in order to force expressed favorable sentiment from the local county Farmers' Union for our New Deal Senator's part in this game of deception, called "being interested in the farmer's welfare."

This acquired product is to be spilled over an unsuspecting public and upon a group of U. S. Senators now touring the west for the purpose of culling the farmers for their sentiments and desires on proposed farm legislation.

Now to give you an idea of what took place:

The convention group was a mere handful of people, the natural effect of membership's discouragement over politics in action in a non-political organization. Today almost any Farmers' Union member who is not a New Dealer feels about as welcome in "Union Center Hall" as should a fly floating on the cream just served to the housewife's dinner guest.

Through manipulation, our country president has been replaced by a New Dealer who openly, insistently and boastfully opposes practically all of the Farmers' Union's stated, desired, and proposed legislation. He is a man who neglects parliamentary procedure to insist on being our fire-side chattering lecturer or preacher—the text is generally "love thy neighbor" — yet his personally considered neighborhood never extends beyond the political job zone which he can reach by right or left-handed work.

Our convention was sort of a pre-arranged affair to serve the local public with our share of "canned goods" direct from the brain trusters' cannery under the pretense of being local production.

I cannot appreciate hypocrisy or deception; neither do I appreciate this "stove piping" on honest sentiment. The farmers had to quit "stove piping the little potatoes," and the politicians must quit it with sentiment if this country is to survive as a true Democratic state.

—George E. Erret.
Hayden Lake, Idaho.

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Only Nine Weeks to Christmas and Only Six Weeks to $7,750.00 Prizes

QUESTIONS FOR THIS WEEK

Picture No. 37

Picture No. 38

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. Because he believes the State should guide the individual conscience.
2. Because he believes all property should be owned in common.
3. Because he believes the government should issue and regulate money.
4. Because he does not favor the Federal Reserve Banking System.
5. Because he believes all government bonds should be tax-exempt.
6. Because he believes individual rights are superior to State rights.

1. It permits international juggling of values.
2. It prevents stabilization of prices for farm products.
3. It has always been the mainstay of the Democratic party.
4. It places manufacturers at the mercy of bankers.
5. It prevents Wall Street from controlling the country.
6. It was established and is maintained by the Federal Reserve Bankers.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE KA
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 37 For Question No. 37 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 38 For Question No. 38 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

An Extra Coupon for a Friend or Relation

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE KA
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 37 For Question No. 37 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 38 For Question No. 38 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

Have You Mailed That Subscription?

Contestants are reminded that, in order to qualify for the prizes, each set of solutions must have a corresponding yearly new subscription to **SOCIAL JUSTICE.** This subscription with the remittance of $2.00 must be sent in at some time BEFORE THE CONTEST CLOSES.

As the closing date is only a few weeks off we would urge all who have delayed in getting this very necessary subscription to do so at once and send it in.

In order to be sure of your proper credit BE CAREFUL TO ADDRESS THIS SUBSCRIPTION AND REMITTANCE TO "CONTEST EDITOR," SOCIAL JUSTICE, ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN.

ADDRESS—

"CONTEST EDITOR"
SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICH.

Grand Prize
$2,750.00

Second Prize
$1,250.00

THIRD PRIZE
$500.00

FOURTH PRIZE
$200.00

FIFTH PRIZE
$75.00

10 Prizes of $50.00 Each.
20 Prizes of $25.00 Each.
100 Prizes of $10.00 Each.
200 Prizes of $ 5.00 Each.

$7,750.00 IN CASH WAITING TO BE WON!

Rules of Contest

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE except employes of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, June 21, 1937. Each picture contains a question dealing with a live economic or social problem affecting the United States during the current year.
3. A Grand Prize of $2,750.00 will be awarded to the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based upon the viewpoint of Father Coughlin as expressed in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE or in his public utterances. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly Coupon; and to obtain at some time during the Contest one NEW yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE at $2.00 per year. The remittance of 10 cents in coin and the effort of obtaining the subscription is in payment for a handsomely illustrated 105-page book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower. Purchase of this book, which will be delivered after the close is a condition for entering the contest.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for Coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the Contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome
6. In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT decorate Coupons. Neatness will NOT count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of Contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set, and one yearly subscription for each set submitted will be entitled to one book for each set.

Only nine weeks to Christmas—and only SIX weeks until our great "KNOW AMERICA" Contest files close forever!

It won't be long now until 335 readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** will receive Yuletide checks totaling $7,750.

It won't be long before YOU could be receiving a check for $2,750.00, the Grand Prize in this greatest of educational competitions.

Or the Second Prize of $1,250.00 or any of the other 333 Cash awards.

You CAN WIN as easily as any other person in the Contest. You Know America as well as the next person.

Well, then—how will you feel when the results are announced—when the proper answers are given out—how will you feel when you realize the Grand Prize of $2,750.00 could have been yours, if you had entered?

Now is the time for you to think about it—Now, while there is yet time to enter.

Send at once for all past picture questions.

Use the "Past Pictures" Coupon on this page—use it TODAY.

The neat sum of $2,750.00 would come in mighty handy this Christmas season.

It can be YOURS—if you act fast.

How To Become A Contestant

1. **Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the Coupon below the picture and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).**
2. **If you wish, you may pay up in full, $2.50 NOW, and then send in your weekly Coupons without further remittance.**
3. **Each question will pertain to a live AMERICAN ISSUE discussed in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. One of the list of suggested answers underneath each picture will be the best or most appropriate FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF FATHER COUGHLIN AND THIS WEEKLY ON NATIONAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES. It is your job, as a contestant, to try to select that particular answer.**
4. **Each contestant who completes a fully qualified set of 50 answers will receive, without further cost, a handsome 105-page souvenir book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, with 63 beautiful illustrations.**
5. **In order to qualify for the prizes, a contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted, and also to obtain one NEW yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE at the annual subscription price of $2.00 per year. This subscription may be sent in at any time during the 25 weeks duration of the Contest.**
6. **If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.**

READ RULES CAREFULLY AND ENTER TODAY!

Don't Delay---Act Today
Send for Past Pictures at Once

CONTEST EDITOR
SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICH.

I wish to enter the **"KNOW AMERICA"** Contest at once and be on an even footing with all other contestants.

Please send me free of charge, all Past Pictures which have appeared up to date.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....**State**.....

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On the Trail Of the Money Changers

By Robert H. Hemphill

ALONG in January we were going pretty good. Steel, generally considered a barometer of business by those who watch graphs of business performance, was operating well up toward top speed. Other lesser lines were showing constant improvement, unemployment was decreasing, and everyone felt very bullish over the future, despite the constant irritation of labor by racketeers who were trying to wedge themselves and their circle of intimates into soft jobs at handsome salaries.

We had in circulation, in our collective checking accounts in the commercial banks of the nation, around $23½-billions, and it was passing from hand to hand in the exchange of goods and services as fast as possible. The nation was producing and consuming at the rate of approximately $70-billions of goods and services per annum.

Business "Cycle" Bankers' Myth

In March the graphs pretty well flattened out, but the volume of business did not actually begin to decline until along about the first of June. Then all the indices turned downward.

Business men, and others who have little definite idea what makes business increase or decrease, began guessing at the causes for the slump and advanced almost as many reasons as there were guessers. Of course, having been constantly told through banker-inspired articles in the press that business "goes in cycles," most of them guessed we had reached the turning point of one of those mysterious "cycles" and there was nothing anyone could do about it.

Everyone knows that, as to his personal affairs, he spends all the money that comes into his hands, and that as far as his personal contribution to the business of the nation is concerned, the only reason business is not better is because he hasn't any more money to spend, but every individual seems to think that he is the only person in the whole nation of which this is true, and that "they" — the great unknown "they" — occasionally perversely cease spending "their" money and then we have a slump.

There Is No "They" YOU are the U. S.

There is no "they." Every other fellow in the country is in exactly the same boat with you. **When there is more money in circulation you get and spend your share. When it diminishes you suffer along with all the rest.**

Business is just the phenomenon of money being spent —money in circulation. The total volume of money in circulation controls the total volume of goods and services being purchased and consumed—just two faces of the same picture. There is no such thing as "a business cycle." That is one of the modern fictions of the astute bankers' propaganda bureau, to conceal the facts that the ups and downs of business are just the visible effects of the expansion and contraction of bank credit, the imaginary money that is created by the banker when he makes loans, and destroyed when he forecloses the same loans.

According to the latest compilation of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which issues the most complete and reliable general banking statistics, our checking balances in all banks had fallen to approximately $22½-billions on June 30, a decrease of one billion since the first of the year. Since June 30 there has been a further contraction of an additional billion.

Every Dollar Is Worth $3

Each dollar of this circulating purchasing power means $3 in national income, as our dollars make three complete circuits from the consumer to the producer of raw materials every year. Therefore, every dollar increase in our supply of deposit currency—the total of our checking accounts—means $3 annual increased purchasing power, and every dollar decrease means that our ability to purchase and consume goods and services is decreased $3 per annum.

Since the first of the year, the purchasing power of the nation has decreased $2-billions, and as an inevitable consequence we are consuming at the rate of $6-billion per annum less than we were at the first of the year—nearly 10%.

This drop in demand deposits is due principally to sales of bonds held by the banks to their depositors. If you have a deposit of $1,000 and you buy a United States bond from your bank with this deposit credit, you get the bond and the bank simply cancels your deposit credit by charging your check against it.

You would have spent this money for goods and services and it would subsequently have been spent by numberless successor owners, **but it has now gone out of existence and the total business of the nation thereby decreases $3,000 per annum!**

Not a Banker Knows the Reason

I have talked to several prominent bankers recently and **not one could give me a rational idea of why his bank sold any of its bonds.** Most of them said they had simply thought it might be a good time to sell some of their bonds. Every one resented the idea that his action contributed to the present slump and that if he persisted, and the other banks did likewise, they would be responsible for a very substantial further decline in general business. Bankers generally bitterly resent the idea that their expansion or contraction of the imaginary money—bank credit, which controls our volume of business—has any effect on the business of the nation.

The reason I am reciting these important facts at the moment is that this situation is a perfect example of how completely the vital affairs of this nation depend upon the action of the commercial bankers. Here is a whole nation, every business man in the nation, losing substantial potential profits because a few banks in which he is not remotely interested have sold some of their bonds—which they have a perfect right to do.

Prosperity Is An Accident

This is the absurd foundation upon which our whole economic structure is erected. We are absolutely helpless. Our ambitions, our genius, our skill in organization, our energy, count for nothing.

With all our boasted intelligence, prosperity is absolutely an accident —an unintentional by-product of the operation of our commercial banks, whose managers are largely ignorant of the fact that their credit policies control the activity and economic welfare of this nation.

The point is: How long are we going to continue our futile efforts to achieve economic progress and stability against this uncontrolled and largely ignorant force which constantly defeats every constructive effort?

We are half-way out of a depression which cost us in capital and income wealth, $400-billions. In heartbreaks and misery, in bankruptcies and suffering, in suicides and despair, an incomputable total.

The same devastating force still controls our destinies.

What are you going to do about it?

The Searchlight

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has announced a short-term borrowing program for the United States Treasury. The present borrowing of $50-million a week will be continued until October 25. At that time the Treasury will begin $50-million weekly borrowings predicated on maturity on or about March 15 when the income tax will begin to come in. Borrowing, borrowing, borrowing our money from private sources with an interest toll of over a billion a year wrung out of the people!

Today our money comes from only two sources. About 1/12 is minted by the United States government as currency, and 11/12 is created by banks with a stroke of a fountain pen, as credit loans. The metallic money in your pocket is only the "small change" of business. The largest part, about 90 per cent, of our money is done with credit money loaned by the banking system.

Where does this credit-money come from? It is merely a bookkeeping entry. The only real expense is the wages—notoriously low as any bank clerk will testify—paid to the bookkeeper, plus the cost of pen, ink, and paper. If a banker loaned real cash, he would be a pawn-broker in a sense. But the fact that he makes nine-tenths of the money he lends, out of nothing but the stroke of a fountain pen, makes him a banker. And the people permit this fraud to continue.

Mills Blamed Federal Reserve

Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, died unexpectedly. He served under Secretary of the Treasury Mellon as assistant during the Hoover administration and was named the head of the Treasury upon Mr. Mellon's retirement. Speaking in the House of Representatives, May 4, 1933, the Hon. Louis T. McFadden, former chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, said:

"Someone asked Mr. Ogden L. Mills what caused the depression. He answered quite truthfully, 'The Federal Reserve System lent so much money abroad that it broke down the system.' Mr. Chairman, those who have lost everything they possessed through the evil practices of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks should at least be told the truth about how it happened . . . that the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks paid the dole in England, and are still paying it, and that is the reason why the resident agents of England in this country have cut the pensions of the United States soldiers $400-million a year."

No matter what else has been said about the late Mr. Mills, this admission on his part deserves thoughtful consideration. Here was a Secretary of the Treasury of the United States government going on record before the House Banking and Currency Committee that the depression was caused by the top-heavy lending of the privately owned Federal Reserve System. Perhaps, SOCIAL JUSTICE is not so wrong in our continued attacks on this iniquitious financial system!

Only One-Fifth Enough Money

According to the latest Treasury releases, the money in circulation for September amounted to $50.49 per capita. According to the Monetary Commission of Congress, the greater the volume of money per capita, the higher the wages and selling prices of farm products, the higher the standard of living and the general prosperity; and conversely, the smaller the volume of money per capita, the lower the wage and farm produce prices, the lower the standard of living and the greater the poverty of the people. According to our own financial authority, Mr. Robert Hemphill, we need in circulation $250 per capita in **permanent uncontractible currency,** deposited in depositaries and payable on demand, to sustain the standard of living to which we had arrived in 1927-29, to pay the then prevailing wages, prices and living costs; to produce incomes and restore the property values of that period. It makes no difference how this currency is put into circulation. We are all producers and we are likewise all consumers; each one of us buys from all the others. And in the 1927-29 period almost a third of our nation did not know what prosperity amounted to. If $100-million of new currency is thrown into circulation anywhere in the system, it becomes almost immediately distributed throughout the nation. It increases the transactions of the nation an average of $36,000-millions per year. And, because we all buy the same things in the same order of preference, our business increases in the normal manner; first the necessities of life, next the necessary luxuries, and lastly capital goods.

In our present situation, the issue of additional currency **is the only way out.** As long as the Federal Reserve System can expand and contract our money system, as long as they can withhold loans and call them at will for their own pleasure and their own profits, the American people will never know economic freedom nor security. **Our common denominator—money—must be freed from private control.**

Pay Up; Price, Too

DETROIT, MICH. — Joseph W. Frazer, vice president in charge of sales of the Chrysler division, states that prices on the 1938 models will be raised on an average of $100. We recall that Mr. Lewis obtained a 10 cents per hour pay raise for the men employed at Chrysler Motor Car Co. As long as bankers can dictate prices, labor's 5 and 10 wage increases are ineffective. The industrialist is squeezed just as much as the laborer. It is the unjust banking system that labor should strike against, so they might obtain **a living, annual wage and a stable dollar.**

Reservists Uncap Pens For Inflation

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Federal Reserve System has unsheathed its trusty fountain pen for another orgy of credit inflation in the United States.

Coming out of a huddle with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board recently announced the release of $300-million of the $1,400-million in the Treasury's sterilized gold fund.

The "disinterment" of the gold buried in the hills of Kentucky, was accomplished simply by the government issuing gold certificates to the Federal Reserve banks. These certificates provide a credit base for the manufacture of new currency, purchased by the reserve banks at a cost of 30 cents for each thousand dollars.

Thus, after putting the brakes on credit expansion with a fanfare of publicity in the early part of the year, Mr. Eccles has again given the money changers a "green light" for another period of inflation.

The banks use the credit by the issuance of the gold certificates to buy another large batch of tax-free, interest-bearing government bonds. The bonds will be utilized as collateral with which to obtain new Federal Reserve notes from the presses of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

The next step in this vicious monetary cycle occurs when the new currency is used as a "cash reserve" by banks upon which to pyramid commercial loans at the rate of $10 of loans for $1 of currency backing.

In this way, the money changers' servants in our government piously announce that the government hopes to combat depression. "Controlled inflation" is the name euphemistically used to describe this maneuvering.

Call it what you will, the manipulation is highly profitable to wealthy bankers. They have the certificates — "payable in gold" by the United States government, and they have the government bonds. More than this, they have the profit on the fountain pen money they create for commercial purposes. They have a mortgage on the government and a mortgage on the people.

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No Recovery Without Financial Reform

SOCIAL JUSTICE

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Browder Testifies Red Party Is Working For World Revolution

Communists Claim 1,200 in Cleveland

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Communism wherever it exists is a force to be reckoned with, a factor to be feared, solely because of the plodding, unflagging perseverance of its apologists. The influence of the movement in American life cannot be measured by the yardstick of numerical strength because only a minute fraction of the people profess a devotion to its revolutionary principles.

The reds' organization here in the city of Cleveland is an eloquent example of how a few radical leaders, expertly trained and fired with a zeal for a cause, can make themselves felt in a community. The Communist party can boast of only 1,200 dues-paying members in Cleveland. Yet its influence is sufficient to command column after column of newspaper publicity.

Cleveland Press Conducts Survey

The Cleveland Press recently devoted three lengthy articles to a study of the Communistic program although the total membership of the organization comprises but a small fraction of 1 per cent of the city's numerical population.

The Press sought to find the answers to such questions as: How strong are the Communists in Cleveland? What is their program and who are their leaders?

Reporter A. C. De Cola, assigned to get this information, found that Hungarians, Croatians and Jews were the predominant racial groups in the party; Negroes make up 15 per cent of the membership. Many native-born "Americans" and naturalized citizens are enrolled.

In an interview with John Williamson, state secretary of the party, De Cola was told that the fundamental aim of Communism was to overthrow our present system of government by means of a revolution.

Hope for Success Of Revolution

"Our work is naturally slow, but we are making progress," Williamson said.

When De Cola observed that the revolution seemed to be a "long way off" due to the small membership of the party and its weakness in elections, Williamson replied:

"Yes. But that does not mean that we will not keep fighting. The work will go on and some day we will succeed. The revolution will have arrived."

The "Big problem" of the moment for Communists, he added, was to "regroup" their forces for the fight against Fascism. Asked if the party were opposed to religion, Williamson remarked:

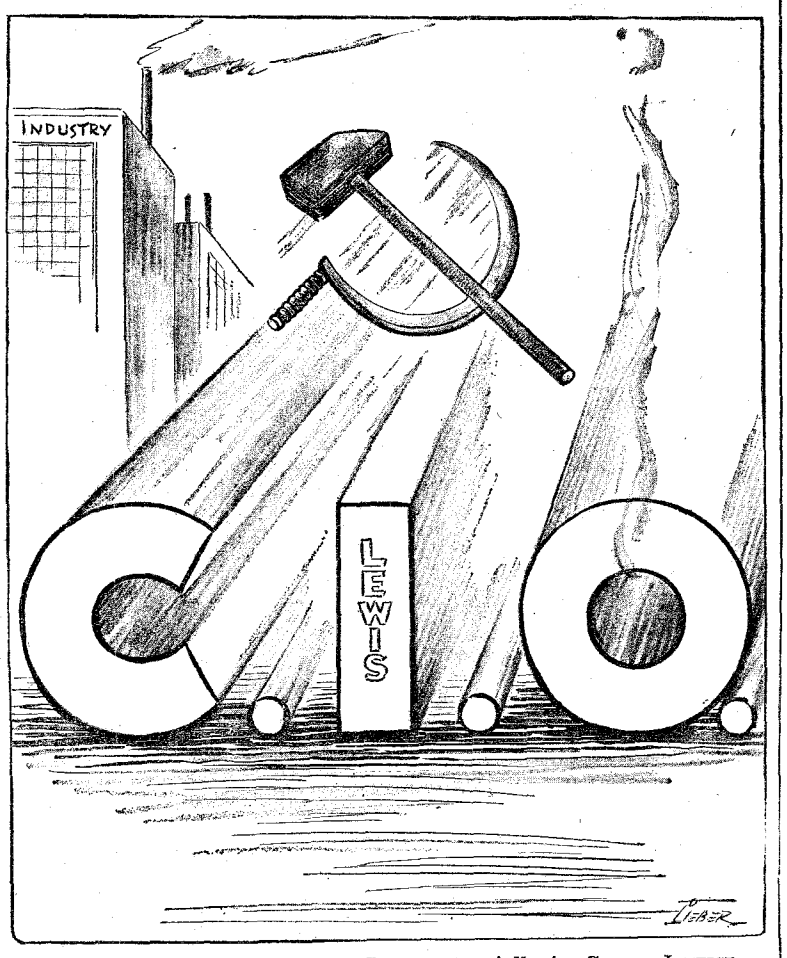
"We are not against religion in so far as it concerns religious-minded persons, but in our philosophy, in our outlook we are not interested in churches or religion. We ignore both."

Implacable Foe Of Religious Faith

Williamson quoted Earl Browder, head of the American wing of the Communist party, on the organization's official attitude on religion: "The Communist party takes the position that the function of the church is to act as an opiate in order to keep the lower class passive . . . we try to awaken the masses."

Williamson, formerly a member of the executive board of the Cleveland chapter of the American League Against War and Fascism, admitted that Communist leaders were moving spirits in this league.

What the "C" Stands For



—Drawn especially for SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Russia, U.S. Both Equally 'His Country'

Special to SOCIAL JUSTICE

BOSTON, MASS. — Revolution is coming in the United States and he is working for it, Earl Browder, national secretary of the Communist party and its candidate for president, told a special state commission probing Communism, Fascism and "subversive activities."

Browder admitted that he advocates "world revolution," but insisted that the Communists do not "oppose the American form of government or plan to overthrow it."

"Which is your country the United States or the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics?" Rep. Philip Sherman of Somerville demanded.

"I look upon both as my country," Browder smiled.

Browder agreed that he had no religion, but declared that he holds personal allegiance to the American flag. He reviewed his visit to Moscow last year as the delegate of the Communist party of the United States and said that policies were formulated there which he is **helping to carry out here.**

The red leader explained that it is a policy of the party to endorse candidates nominated by other parties.

Quized by Senator Thomas M. Burke of Boston, a member of the commission, Browder admitted that the Communist party seeks control of the trade unions in Massachusetts "in the same way we seek to gain control of all America."

Browder revealed, in response to questions by Senator Sybil Holmes, chairman of the commission, that the Communist party supports the International Labor Defense, and sponsors workers' schools for the dissemination of Communist teachings all over the United States.

Previously Franklin Frankfeld, state secretary of the party, revealed that there are 1,200 members of the Communist party in Massachusetts, divided into 54 branches in various communities and industries.

Frankfeld stated that while the party has active "fractions" in both C. I. O. and A. F. of L. unions, there were none in colleges or universities in Massachusetts.

Communist Party Letter Appeals for C. I. O. Aid

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Leaders of the C. I. O. have emphatically denied any association with the Communist party. Moreover, sympathizers with the C. I. O. have publically stated that the C. I. O. and the Communist party have different objectives.

To tear the mask of hypocrisy from the blind eyes of these intellectual dupes, we reproduce below an open letter appealing for funds from the Campaign Committee of the Communist party. The boldness with which the Communist party makes this appeal for aid to destroy our present form of labor unions, and substitute a political class type to be more easily controlled, is amazing.

It is all the more amazing when one stops to consider that the purpose of the Communist party is the destruction and overthrow of our present system of government. The letter follows:

Appeal for C. I. O. Aid

"Dear Friend:

"We are obliged to take this opportunity to address you on a particularly vital matter that needs and merits your co-operation.

"Our country (America) is going through the most significant period in its history. We see on all hands the resurgence of the forces of liberty and progress. The Great American Working Class is rapidly coming of age through the C. I. O. and is moving onto the path of development into an independent political force.

"The masses of the American people have demonstrated time and time again that they are for democracy, against Fascism; that they stand for peace, against the Fascist war incendiaries. Labor is ready to answer the new desperate offensive of the forces of reaction: the Girdler-Ford - Hearst - Liberty Leaguers and their murderous vigilante, open shop, anti-labor hirelings.

"In the fighting advance of labor for democracy and progress, the Communists occupy the front line trenches. The Communists are the main champions and builders of the unity of the people everywhere. The extent to which the living standards and civil rights of the people are defended and preserved, is often in direct ratio to the strength of the Communist party. This is because the Communist party is the party of Socialism—**because it is the only party that is disciplined and guided by the powerful beacon light of the theory, the strategy and tactics of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.**

"The situation in our country confronts us with the task of providing the forward-moving masses with a much larger number of politically clear-sighted, **devoted leaders, equipped with the sharp weapons of Marxist-Leninist theory.** We face the urgent necessity of training new forces, men and women, capable of advancing the labor movement from the stage of militant trade unionism to a recognition of the role of labor as the spearhead in forging the unity of the people into an unbreakable front barring the way to Fascism and preparing the transition to Socialism.

"To meet this great need for forces, we are launching a much broader program than ever before, of Marxist-Leninist Party Training Schools. We plan to provide, during the coming year, about 1,000 students, from the most important industries and professions throughout the country, with a Marxist-Leninist education.

"We are now involved in the effort to raise the necessary funds for realizing this program which vitally affects every friend of liberty, peace and progress and every enemy of reaction, Fascism and war. We are certain that you appreciate the significance of this great task, which we cannot realize without your support. We are confident that it will meet with your co-operation and we appeal to you to contribute generously. Please accept our personal gratitude and thanks.

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) **"The Campaign Committee for Marxist - Lenist Education, Earl Browder, Chairman, Charles Krumbein, Treasurer."**

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